The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. JUNE 19, 1890. NO. 24

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Harrisburg and Dauphin county have elected delegates in favor of Wallace. Westmoreland has also instructed for Wallace. Washington county has also gove for Wallace.

Ex-Governor Curtin will be the central figure of an immense meeting of Pennsylvania soldiers at the headquarters of Washington at Valley Forge on the 19th instant.

In Richmond a census enumerator has found a colored woman, named Martha Gray, who has had thirty-seven children since 1868. She has given birth to triplets six times, twins six times, and to seven others singly. She is now living with her third husband, and of the thirty-seven children, but one survives.

The Republican state convention meets at Harrisburg next week. A special train will go from Bellefonte to take the Hastings people. Fiedler will go with the Hastings crowd on the special; at Harrisburg, however, he will drink, and get drunk on Quay-Delamater whisky—he should have Cornelius along to take care of him. Remember Sunbury.

The peach crop in Delaware is reported to be an absolute failure.

It is thought that the growers, who have always been the mainstay of the supply in Eastern markets, will not be able to send out more than 1,000 baskets at the most.

This famine is due to the cold spells which came in the early and latter parts of April.

Sixty millions is the most conservative estimate of the amount which will have to be appropriated for the first year under the requirements of the Disability Pension bill which has finally been agreed upon by the President. One hundred millions is the lowest estimate for the second year. After that no one can guess how much will be required. The hole in the bill through which the taxes will pour is the definition of disability, which admits all veterans suffering from disabilities acquired since as well as during the war, It directly encourages accidents and diseases.

Secretary Blaine, it has come to light, differs radically with the Republican leaders, and not does hesitate to say so. He said to a senator last night that the Republican party of the house was adopting a course which was all wrong, and which, if persisted in, would lead to overwhelming defeat at the polls. The secretary realizes that, although one of the most brilliant men of his age, he is no longer the leader of his party, There are probably traces of bitterness in the reflection that an enemy of long standing another man from Maine, has ascended to the pinnacle so long occupied by him.

The *Irish Catholic* states that the pope in replying to the congratulations of visitors at the vatican, expressed himself as strongly of the belief that great punishment was impending on society for its disregard of and indifference to the church.

"The Lord," he said, "will come no longer with a sweet and peaceful face, but with an angry one to strike and purify his church. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I feel in my heart sorrowful presentiments. A sea of evil is about to beat against the rock on which the church is founded, and will leave nothing to be seen on the horizon but the threat of the anger of God. Prayer will not suffice to appease the Almighty.

The general debate on the silver question is to close by the present order of the senate at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and it is the prevalent expectation that a vote will be reached before adjournment, with one or more amendments to the bill. Upon the measure itself in the past week efforts were made to secure the pledges of a majority of the senators to support one or another proposition on this subject, but it is understood that they were failures, and that nothing but the roll call of the senate will definitely determine just what character of a silver bill will pass that body.

When the silver bill is disposed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills will be considered. The river and harbor appropriation bill will be reported early in the week from the committee on commerce, and by the middle of the week the republican members of the finance committee expect to have the tariff bill ready to report.

The remaining appropriation bills are to be vigorously pushed in the house this week in pursuance of a plan agreed upon last week in order to have the way clear for action upon other matters of public importance.

The Tariff Taxes and the Farmer.

Just at this time, when the farmer is receiving so much consideration at the hands of the Republican party in congress, when the members overburdened with love to the farmer, prepare to increase the duty on the 1,946 bushels of wheat imported into this country each year for seed purposes, and thereby places him for the increase in tax on the clothing he wears and the agricultural implements he uses; when the 2,388 bushels of corn yearly imported is to be compelled to pay a higher rate; when the 16 bushels of rye that come to us each year from foreign pauper shores is to be hereafter compelled to pay an increased tax for the protection of the American farmer, who last year exported 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, 69,000,000 bushels of corn, and other agricultural products in proportion, it is interesting to receive from a farmer a statement of the amount of this indirect tax the protection to farm products must place in his pocket to offset the burden imposed upon him even by the present tariff rate.

The *Leader's* farmer friend has figured up how much tariff taxes cost him in a year. The following is his account:

780 pounds of suger	$ 18 72
10 gallons molasses	40
22 pounds woolen goods	9 90
Dry goods (cost $89)	35 72
10 pounds chocolate, etc.	20
5 pounds mustard	50
42 pounds rice	95
8,000 feet lumber	16 00
Machinery (cost $57)	22 80
Salt, 460 pounds	55
1 barrel lime	31
2 boxes soap	1 20
Medicine (cost $10)	2 50
Binding twine (cost $8)	3 20
Saddleries, etc (cost $68)	20 52
Boots and shoes (cost $28 50)	8 55
Total tariff on purchases	$142 02

In other words, the goods purchased by one farmer in one year cost him $142 02 more on account of the tariff than they otherwise would have bone. But this farmer makes the case still more striking by comparing his direct with his indirect tax, thus:

Tariff tax (indirect)	$142 02
City, county and State (direct)	76 82
Difference	$ 65 20

Agri cultural Depression.

Professor Bolles, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, addressed thirty-one questions to granges and farmers in Pennsylvania to ascertain the condition of the farming interests and to obtain practical suggestions on agricultural subjects, and has received replies from a fair proportion of those to whom they were submitted. In his annual report he says the information returned generally admits depression in the farming industry, every county making report to that effect. All counties did not suffer in the same degree, but none have escaped it The investigation prosecuted by him began before the meeting of the state. grange, and received the indorsement of that association. Six hundred local granges were furnished the interrogatories to which reference has been made, and they made it their business to give as wide a circulation to them as seemed justified by the information desired.

Professor Bolles states under the head of "Farming and Farm Values" that the most potent cause of the depression is over production. Statistics are introduced showing that the products of corn in bushels have been increased from 591,000,000 in 1849 to 2,000,000,000 in 1889, wheat from 100,000,000 bushels to 500,000,000, and oats from 146,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels, while hay and potatoes have increased in similar proportions.

The Patriot asks: Why is it that the republican press throughout the state is urging the nomination of Mr. Pattison? Is it because the republican editors of such papers desire the defeat of their own party? Is there a democrat so thick-skulled as to doubt for one moment that the only object these men have is the defeat of the democratic party? Why, the fact is that from Boss Quay down to the little paste-pot editor of the smallest organette dodger the nomination of Mr. Wallace is the one thing dreaded. No republican that has as much brains as a good sized Louisiana mosquito but knows that the nomination of Mr. Wallace means a thoroughly organized and equipped democracy that will crush out Quay and Quayism for all time.

Adulteration.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., having noted the want of a strictly pure and a first-class wine, has for the past thirty years devoted his time and capital to raising the Oporto Grape from the vine to supplying this want, that he has been eminently successful, the endorsements which his Port Grape Wine has received from physicians all over this country and in Europe will testify.

——Boozer Bros. have received a large lot of flynets light and heavy.

Original Packages Upheld.

The case of Silverman, the original package man tried in Kittanning for violating the Brooks law, as well as the prohibitory act of the borough, was concluded on Friday morning. There were three counts in the indictment—selling in a prohibitory district and wihout a license, selling to minors and selling to persons of known intemperate habits. Silverman set up the United States Supreme Court decision as a defense, and denied that he had sold either to minors or intemperate persons. Both the prosecution and the defense submitted a number of law points upon which they asked the Court to charge the jury.

Judge Reyburn, before whom the case was tried, refused to affirm the points of the prosecution, which claim that the selling was in violation of the prohibitory law of the district, holding that if the beer was sold in the original package the defendant could not be indicted. If the defendant, however, sold to minors or intemperate persons, it was a plain violation of State law and would not come under the inter-State decision, because the State had a right to make police regulations for the protection of such classes named. The question whether the beer sold was in original packages the Court left to the jury to decide.

After an absence of over two hours, the jury found the defendant was not guilty of selling without a license or to minors, but was guilty of selling to persons of intemperate habits. The defense says this verdict virtually decides that the original package decision "is a go" in the State, and that liquor dealers simply throw away money in paying for a State license. The case will probably be appealed, but the impression is that Silverman will be sentenced on the count upon which he was found guilty.

The annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs on assessments, taxes and vital statistics shows that the assessment returns from the several counties of the State as cowpared with those of 1888, show a marked increase in the amount and value of all the subjects referred to except the value of salaries, emoluments of office, etc. In the number of taxable inhabitants returned there is a gain of 90,571, the greater portion of which is in the return from Philadelphia, the increase in that county being 79,640 over the previous year. The reports from the counties of Allegheny, Blair, Centre, Cumberland, Franklin Lackawanna, Luzerne, Mifflin, Warren and Wyoming show a slight decrease in the number of taxables, while Juniata reports the same as last year. The remaining counties give an increase.

There is an increase of 1, 931,977 acres of cleared land and 782,928 acres more timber land reported than last year. The whole amount of cleared and timber land in the State by actual survey is 28,808, 442,acres, while the total number of acres returned by the assessors as clearad and timbered land is 23,599,382, leaving 5,209,060 acres not reported. The counties of Carbon, Delaware, Huntingdon, Northampton and Philadelphia failed to make any report on this subject.

There is an increase of 25,404 in the number of horses returned, and an increase of 1,733,396 in their value, and in the number of cattle the increase is 41,367, with an increase of $93,071 in the value.

The returns for 1888 make the average value of horses and mules $63,32 while the returns for 1889 make such value $63,57. The average valuation of cattle, by the returns of 1888, was $19,62, and by the return of 1889 is $18.52.

On Friday last there was a curious gathering of afflicted persons in Alleghany city. At least ten thousand afflicted people from all parts of the country gathered at Father Mollinger's church to be healed and take part in the celebration of St. Anthony's Day. It was a curious assemblage of the lame, deaf and blind, drawn together by the reports of Father Mollinger's miraculous cures.

The unfortunates began to arrive yesterday, and last night 5,000 were camped about the church, sleeping on floors, doorsteps, porches and the ground. The services began at daybreak and were continued all day and until late this evening. Thousands were unable to gain admission to the church and all day they stood in the hot sun awaiting their turns to be cured.

Father Mollinger is a physician as well as a priest, and does not claim any miraculous powers, but is a firm believer in faith coupled with works. He charges nothing for his prescriptions, but few left without giving to the church from twenty-five cents to five dollars.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——Flynets, any quality and price at Boozer Bros.

Irrigation and Climatic Change.

The change in the climate is a common subject of conversation when that inexhaustible subject, the weather, is up. Sergeant Dunn, who is at the head of the government signal service in New York, delivered an interesting lecture the other night before the Academy of Sciences on the subject, and made a plausible attempt to account for the change in our climate that has rendered our winters mild and our summers rather humid and cool. In the first place, that the climate has changed since 1875 he makes clear beyond doubt by reference to the record. There has been a progressive rise in the temperature up to the summer months, and a similar reduction during July, August and September. The way he accounts for it is this: The great storms across the continent have, of late, with very few exceptions, gone off into the Atlantic north of us. They have taken a new road. The peculiarity of storms is that they prefer a moist road to a dry one. Ever since 1874 the Northwest has been undergoing changes by artificial irrigation that have established a new moist air belt. The result is that the storms which used to come as far south as New York now travel along the humid belt, and the cold air in their wake stops short at the new road. Meantime the warm, humid air of the gulf is brought northward. In other words, when the paths of the prevailing winter storms lie south of us they draw down a cold wave from the north; when they pass to the north they draw up a warm wave from the south. This sounds well and the fact that 4,300,000 acres in the Northwest have been irrigated since 1874 coincides with the theory of causation. From these facts Sergeant Dunn argues that the permanency of the change in climate will depend upon the action taken as to further irrigation. If irrigation is extended in the Northwest—as it certainly will be—the storms will continue to pass to the north of us, and the cold waves will not reach us. If, on the other hand, the Southwest undergoes irrigation at once, then we shall have a return of the northerly instead of southerly temperature.

In the Congressional conference shuffle over the bills relating to pensions the Dependent Pension bill, with a few unimportant modifications, has come out on top, Although it may prove more costly, it is scarcely so objectionable in principle, as the Service Pension bill. It provides, in effect, that any disabled or dependent ex-soldier shall enjoy a pension of from $6 to $12 a monthf proportioned to his capacity to earn a support. These dependent persons would have to be supported by some sort of public charity; and whether the national, State or municipal Government shall perform the task is not material. How many names will be added by the bill to the pension list cannot be estimated with any degree of exactness; but the best informed authorities believe that it will be not less than 300,000 names, and may be many more. The additional expense is also largely conjectural; but the probability is that the annual cost of pensions hereafter will not fall below $150,000,000. One of the considerations that may tend to condone this benevolent and lavish scattering of the public money is that it will tend to curtail the opportunities for public plunder of jobbers who are operating upon the public Treasury from other directions.

There is promise of a new republic in Central America and the Isthmus, or rather a confederation of quarrelsome little States under one federal government. A provisional treaty having this end in view has been submitted to representatives of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Salvador. When the parts have sufficiently cohered the grand total will be known as "The Republic of Central America." The great bulk of the population is crude and uneducated. The few who have Spanish blood in their veins are easily masters of the many who are of Indian origin. The soil is rich and the possibilities of agriculture alluring. The hope is to effect a union which will bring the people into touch with the outside world, give them self respect, increase their commercial interests, destroy interstate feuds, introduce new opportunities and industries.

——A special from McVeytown, Pa. says: The triangular contest that is being waged in Mifflin County, part of the Eighteenth Congressional district, is growing warmer. The candidates are H. J. Culbertson, John A. McKee, of Lewistown, and Samuel McWilliams, of McVeytown. Mr. Culbertson, was a candidate two years ago, and came very near making the nomination. It was generally understood that he would have a clear field this time, but McKee has hoisted his colors to the breeze, which has brought the farmer and labor interests out with Mr. McWilliams, who has been closely identified with these interests all his life.

The baccalaureate sermon of the graduating class at the Massachusetts Agricultural college was delivered by Prof. C. S. Walker. The topic was: "The Duty of the Educated Farmer." Dr. Walker said.

"Heretofore in all parts of the world, the farmer has been no match for his adversary. He has never held his own against the soldier or the priest, the politician or the statesman. In ancient times he was the slave; in the middle ages the serf. In the nineteenth century he is the slave, the serf, the peasant of the proprietor, according to location. American farmers, as a class, are face to face with a crisis. They have subdued a continent and furnished the raw material for our factories, bread for operatives and manhood for our civilization.

"They have sustained the nation's credit with their hard-earned, dollars rescued endangered liberty with their conscientions ballots, and defended, time and again the stars and stripes with their loyal blood. Vigorous in body strong in character, striking in individuality, lovers of home, massive in common sense, fertile in resources, devout believers in Providence, the farmers of America will never allow themselves to be overwhelmed by the fate that sunk the tillers of the soil in India, in Egypt or in Europe.

The attitude of the Cheyenne Indians continues to be menacing though no overt act has occurred since the killing of Ferguson.

Owing to the fact that the Indians have left their reservation and are scattered over the country in small parties, settlers are thoroughly alarmed, and are sending their women and children into town in large numbers.

Indian lookouts are on all high points and are constantly signaling by mirror flashes and the blanket code.

Friendly Indians have reported to the whites that there is to be an outbreak and that the hostiles are now making medicine, which is generally accepted to mean that they are being joined by allies from the Standing Rock, Sioux and Pine Ridge Cheyennes, to whom messengers have been sent. The Northern Cheyennes of themselves only number about 250 bucks.

At the agency on the Rosebud, Maj. Carroll, of the First Cavalry, has three troops of cavalry, about 140 men, Detachments of a troop of cavalry and three companies of infantry, 150 all told, left Fort Keogh yesterday to proceed up the Rosebud and co-operate with Carroll. Three companies more are at Fort Keogh that could be sent out, but there is no transportation.

Hastings was in Philadelphia the other day and had a conference with Mayor Fitler and other Republican leaders. The Times says: It has been learned since the conference that General Hastings, in the event of his failure to secure the nomination, will give his strength in favor of Senator Delemater. Both Hastings and Delamater are close friends of Quay, and the Centre county statesman has decided to turn in for Delamater rather than have an outsider secure the nomination.

Well if Hastings is a "close friend of Quay, then scores of Hastings men will cease to be "close friends" of Hastings. The majority of Hastings' followers think that he represents the anti-boss element, and if he does not then they don't care if Delamater does win, because with Hastings it would appear to be Quay is in all the same.

Lake Front Park, Chicago, is favored by the Fair Executive Committee for the world's fair. Except the Lake Front Park, the committee criticised more or less all of the half dozen localities which have been discussed in Chicago for weeks as possible places for the fair ground.

By the "Lake Front" is meant the open tract bounded on the west by the business center of the city, and on the east by the waters of Lake Michigan, The idea is to add to this tract a square mile of territory to be reclaimed from the lake.

Chicago begins to realize the fact that there are many sharp thorns in connection with its World's Columbian Exposition rose. Its people refuse to make up the second $5,000,000 subscription; the Governor hesitates to call an extra session of the Legislature to help the Windy City out of its dilemma, because public sentiment seems to be against it; and there is a big row over the proposed location of the Fair on the west side of the river, the malcontents being led by ex-Mayor Carter Harrison. Altogether the prospects for the great show look very gloomy.

Henry M. Stanley has accepted the Governor Generalship of the Congo Free State. He will not enter upon his duties until the beginning of 1891, unless he should be called upon to assume them earlier by King Leopold. After his marriage Stanley will proceed to the United States, where he will remain until summoned to enter upon office.

The "original package" decision of the supreme court was enforced on Saturday by Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court at Leavenworth, with decided emphasis. Eleven different persons, agents of Missouri houses, arrested for selling liquor in original packages in the prohibition State of Kansas, were released on habeas corpus. The judge also held that the smallness of the packages —single bottle of beer or whisky—made no difference. It made no change in the law as laid down by the courts whether the packages were barrels or a single bottle. That would seem to be entirely within the discretion of the importer. This decision is in line with that of Judge Rayburn in Armstrong county last week in the Silverman case, who maintained the right to sell in original packages without a license, but held that if the vender sold to minors or intemperate persons he was liable under the State law. Silverman was convicted on the charge of selling to persons of known intemperate habits, and that conviction stands.

The President, it is said, is opposed to both the Lodge and the Rowell Federal election bills, and he has announced this opinion to no less a personage than Senator Quay. He realizes that the adoption of such radical measures would lead to a condition of affairs in the South that would make his administration exceedingly unpleasant, to say the least, and is for milder measures. The Reed program of force has been distasteful to him from the start, and the more it has developed the more has it widened political relations between President and speaker.

In these views Mr. Harrison is warmly seconded by Secretary Blaine. In fact it is said the premier is averse to any change in the present election laws, while the President thinks they should be altered and extended to cover the country as well as the city districts.

Judge Wallace has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of William Kemmler, who is under sentence to be executed by electricity in Auburn prison.

The motion for the dismissal of the writ was made by Attorney General Tabor.

The Judge's order recites that since the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the sentence under which Kemmler is held is due process of law and that he is not held and detained contrary to the Constitution of the United States, the writ is recalled and dismissed and Kemmler remanded to the agent and Warden Durston's custody in order that the Judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer may be duly executed.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce Samuel J. Herring, of Gregg township, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We ore authorized to announce that Daniel C Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris townseip, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Frank, of Miles Township will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that W. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John P Condo, of Penn Hall, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce George E. Parker, of Phillipsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce D. K. Geiss, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that C. O. Mallory, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Frank A. Foreman, of north Potter township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

Reporter, $1,50 per year.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "All Troubles Past."

TEXT: "*There was a rainbow round about the throne.*"—Revelation iv., 3.

As, after a night of fearful tempest at sea, one ship, more stanch than another, rides on undamaged among the fragments of spars and hulks that float about, so old Noah's ark, at the close of the deluge, floats on over the wreck of a dead world. Looking out of the window of the ark, you see the planks of houses, and the sheaves of wheat, and the carcasses of cattle and the corpses of men. No tower is left to toll the burial, no mourners to form in line of procession, no ground in which to bury the dead. Sinking a line twenty-seven feet long, you just touch the tops of the mountains. Ghastliness and horror! The ark, instead of walking the sea, like a modern ship, in majesty and beauty, tosses helplessly; no helm to guide; no sail to set; no shore to steer for. Why protract the agony of the good people in such a craft, when they might in one dash of the wave have been put out of their misery?

But at yonder spot in the horizon we see colors gathering in the sky. At just the opposite point in the horizon other colors are gathering. I find that they are the two buttresses of an arched bridge. The yellow, the red, the orange, the blue, the indigo, the violet, are mingled, and by invisible hands the whole structure is hung into the sky, and the ark has a triumphal arch to sail under. An Angel of Light swings his hand across the sky, and in the seven prismatic colors he paints with pencil of sunbeam the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature. God lifted up that great arched bridge and set it over his own head in the heaven. John saw it, for he says: "There was a rainbow round about the throne."

I notice that none but the people who were in the ark saw the rainbow. It cast its shadow clear down into the water where the people were buried, and lighted up the dead faces with a strange radiance, but they could not see it. So only those who are at last found in Christ, the Ark, will see the overspanning glories of the throne. Hence you had better get into the ark! As you call your family out at the close of the shower to show them the sign in heaven, so I want you all at last to see the grander rainbow round about the throne. "Look there!" said Noah to his wife, "at that bow in the clouds; and, Shem and Japhet, look! look!—the green, the yellow, the red, and the orange!" I should not wonder if some of your children in the good land should after a while cry out to you, "Look, father! look, mother! there is a rainbow round about the throne!" You had better get into the ark, with all your families, if you want to see it.

I noticed also that the chief glory of God comes after the rain. No shower, no rainbow; no trouble, no brightness of Christian consolation. Weavers are sometimes, by reason of their work, dusty and rough in their apparel; and so it is the coarse clad tempest, whose hand and foot swing the shuttle, that weaves the rainbow. Many Christians are dull and stupid and useless, because they have not had disaster enough to wake them up. The brightest scarf that heaven makes is thrown over the shoulders of the storm. You cannot make a thorough Christian life out of sunshine alone. There are some very dark hues in the ribbon of the rainbow; you must have in life the blue as well as the orange. Mingling all the colors of the former makes a white light; and it takes all the shades and sadnesses and vicissitudes of life to make the white lustre of a pure Christian character.

Your child asks you: "Father, what makes the rainbow?" and you say: "It is the sunlight striking through the rain drops." Therefore I wondered how there could be a rainbow in heaven, since there are no storms there; but then I conclude that that rainbow must be formed by the striking of heaven's sunlight through the falling tears of earthly sorrow. When we see a man overwhelmed with trouble, and his health goes, and his property goes, and his friends go, I say, "Now we shall see the glory of God in this good man's deliverance." As at Niagara Falls I saw, one day, ten rainbows spanning the awful plunge of the cataract, so over the abyss of the Christian's trial hover the rich hued wings of all the promises.

I notice that the most beautiful things of this world are to be preserved in heaven. When you see the last color fade out from the rainbow of earth, you need not feel sad, for you will see the rainbow round about the throne. That story about the world burning up has given me many a pang. When I read that Paris was besieged, I said: "Now the pictures and statues in the Louvre and Luxembourg will be destroyed; all those faces of Rembrandt, and those bold dashes of Rubens, and those enchantments of Raphael on canvas, and those statues of Canova." But is it not a more melancholy thought that ruin is to come upon this great glory of the earth, in which the mountains are the chiseled sculptures, and upon the sky, in which the "transfiguration" of sunrise and sunset is hung with loops and tassels of fire?

I was relieved when I found that the pictures had been removed from the Louvre and the Luxembourg, and I am relieved now when I think that the best parts of this earth are either to be removed or pictured in the good land. The trees must twist in the last fire—the oaks, and the cedars and the maples; but in heaven there shall be the trees of life on the bank of the river, and the palm trees from which the conquerors shall pluck their branches. The Hudson, and the St. Lawrence, and the Ohio shall boil in the last flame, but we shall have more than their beauty in the river of life from under the throne. The daisies, and the portulacas, and the roses of earth will wither in the hot sirocco of the judgment, but John tells of the garlands which the glorified shall wear; and there must be flowers, or there could be no garlands.

The rainbow on our sky, which is only the pillow of the dying storm, must be removed; but then, glory be to God! "there is a rainbow round about the throne." I have but to look up to the radiant arch above the throne of God to assure myself that the most glorious things of earth are to be preserved in heaven. Then let the world burn; all that is worth saving will be snatched out of the fire.

I see the same truth set forth in the twelve foundations of the wall of heaven. St. John announces the twelve foundations of this wall to be, the first, of jasper—yellow and red; the second, of sapphire—a deep blue; the third, a chalcedony—a varied beauty; the fourth, emerald—a bright green color; the fifth, sardonyx—a bluish white; the sixth, sardius—red and fiery; the seventh, chrysolite—golden hued; the eighth, beryl—a bluish green; the ninth, topaz—a pale green mixed with yellow; the tenth, chrysoprasus—a golden bluish tint; the eleventh, jacinth—fiery as the sunset; the twelfth, amethyst. But these precious stones are only the foundation of the wall of heaven—the most inferior part of it. On the top of this foundation there rises a mighty wall of jasper—of brilliant yellow and gorgeous crimson. Stupendous cataract of color! Throne of splendor and sublimity!

You see that the beautiful colors which are the robes of glory to our earth are to be forever preserved in this wall of heaven. Our skies of blue, which sometimes seem almost to drop with richness of color, shall be glorified and eternized in the deep, everlasting blue of that fiery stone which forms the second foundation of the heavenly wall. The green that sleeps on the brook's bank, and rides on the sea wave, and spreads its banners on the mountain top, shall be eternized in the emerald that forms the fourth foundation of the heavenly wall. The fiery gushes of the morning, the conflagration of the autumnal sunset, the electricity that shoots its forked tongue out of the thunder cloud, the flame at whose breath Moscow fell and Ætnas burn, shall be eternized in the fiery jasper. It seems as if all earthly beauty were in one billow to be dashed up against that wall of heaven: so that the most beautiful things of earth will be kept either in the wall, or the foundation, or in the rainbow round about the throne.

I notice the unspeakable attractiveness of heaven. In other places the Bible tells us of the floor of heaven—the waters and the stones and the fruits; but now St. John tells us of the roof—the frescoed arch of eternity and the rainbow round about the throne. Get a ticket and, carefully guarded, you go into the royal factory at Paris, where the Gobelin tapestries of the world are made, and see how, for years, a man will sit putting in and out a ball of colored worsteds through the delicate threads, satisfied if he can in a day make so much as a finger's breadth of beauty for a King's canopy. But behold how my Lord, in one hour, with His two hands, twisted the tapestry, now swung above the throne, into a rainbow of infinite glory. Oh, what a place heaven must be! You have undoubtedly looked at this floor; this morning take one glance at the ceiling.

I notice what must be the feeling of safety among the people of heaven. Have you ever seen a cloud burst? There have been days when it rained as if it would never stop. You knew if it kept on in that way long all the nations would be drowned; yet you had no apprehension, for you remember the Bow of Promise painted on the cloud in Noah's time. So the glorified have but to look to the arch around the throne of the King to be reassured that the deluge of trial is forever past.

On earth the deluge of sin covers the tops of the highest mountains. I heard an Alpine guide, amid the most stupendous evidences of God's power, swear at his mule as he stumbled in the pass. Yes, the deluge of sin dashes over the top of the highest mountain ranges. Revenge, drunkenness, impiety, falsehood, blasphemy are but different waves of a flood that has whelmed nations. New York is drowned in it, Brooklyn is drowned in it, Boston is drowned in it, London is drowned it it, St. Petersburg is drowned in it—two great hemispheres are drowned in it. But the redeemed, looking unto the "rainbow round about the throne," see the pledge that all this is ended for them forever. They have committed their last sin and combated their last temptation. No suicide leaps into those bright waters; no profanity befouls that pure air; no villian's torch shall fire those temples; no murderer's hand shall strike down those sons of God. They know that for them the deluge of sin is assuaged, for "there is a rainbow round about the throne."

Now the world is covered with a deluge of blood. The nations are all the time either using the sword or sharpening it. The factories of the world are night and day manufacturing the weaponry of death. Throne against throne, Empire against Empire. The spirit of despotism and freedom at war in every land; despotic America against free America, despotic England against free England, despotic Germany against free Germany, despotic Austria against free Austria. The great battle of earth is being fought—the Armageddon of the nations. The song that unrolled from the sky on the first Christmas night, of "peace and good will to men," is drowned in the booming of the great siege guns. Stand back and let the long line of ambulances pass. Groan to groan. Uncover, and look upon the trenches of the dead. Blood! blood!—a deluge of blood!

But the redeemed of heaven, looking upon the glorious arch that spans the throne, shall see that the deluge is over. No batteries are planted on those hills; no barricades blocking those streets; no hostile flag above those walls; no smoke of burning villages; no shrieks of butchered men; but peace! German and Frenchman, who fell with arms interlocked in hate on the field of death, now, through Christ in heaven, stand with arms interlocked in love. Arms stacked forever; shields of battle hung up. The dove instead of the eagle; the lamb instead of the lion. There shall be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mount, for there is a rainbow round about the throne.

Now the earth is covered with the deluge of sorrow. Trouble! Trouble! The very first utterance when we come into the world is a cry. Without any teaching, we learn to weep. What has so wrinkled that man's face? What has so prematurely whitened his hair? What calls out that sigh? What starts that tear? Trouble! trouble! I find it in the cellar of poverty, and far up among the heights on the top of the crags; for this also hath gone over the tops of the highest mountains. No escape from it. You go into the store, and it meets you at your counting desk; you go into the street, and it meets you at the corner; you go into the house, and it meets you at the door. Tears of poverty! tears of persecution! tears of bereavement!—a deluge of tears! Gathered together from all the earth, they could float an ark larger than Noah's.

But the glorified, looking up to the bow that spans the throne, shall see that the deluge is over. No shivering wretch on the palace step; no blind man at the gate of the heavenly temple, asking for alms; no grinding of the screw driver on coffin lid. They look up at the rainbow, and read, in lines of yellow, and red, and green, and blue, and orange, and indigo, and violet: "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Thank God for the glory spanning the throne!

In our boyhood we had a superstition that at the foot of the rainbow there was a casket of buried gold; but I have to announce that at the foot of this rainbow of heaven there is a box made out of the wood of the cross. Open it, and you find all the treasures of heaven.

Oh that our eyes may all look upon this bow of promise, lifted by Christ's own hand! We shall trase the separate lines of beauty across the firmament. In the line of red I shall see the blood of my Lord; in the blue, the bruises that colored His cheek; in the green, the freshness of His grace; in the violet, His humility; in all that curve of beauty, the bend of His right arm of love swung over all the redeemed.

But mind what I told you at the beginning, and what I tell you at the close—that none but Noah's family in the ark saw the rainbow, and only those who are at last in Christ shall discover it amid the glories of heaven.

"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

IT IS stated that the new German Chancellor, General von Caprivi, is of Italian origin, as his name reveals. The family Caprivi during the Middle Ages, inhabited the ancient Duchy of Friuli. In the history of Goritz the noble family of "De Caprivo" is spoken of, and on the banks of the Serra, near Goritz, was the birthplace in the thirteenth century of many members of that ancient family. They were thus called by the name "Kopriva," which means "nettle," and in their arms was a branch of that plant. Later on the Caprivis moved northward to Carinthia, Styria, and Hungary, and received the rank of Austrian nobles, with the property and estate of Nessenthal, and in the Austrian army many members of the family distinguished themselves in the wars against the Turks. The Caprivis came into Prussia for the first time when one of them married a Silesian lady of the Lutheran faith and established himself in Silesia, whose son was the first to change the ancient name of Kopriva von Nessenthal into Caprivi, from the real head of the house, who was called Caprivi di Montecuculi.

PROF. SOPHIA KOVALEVSKY, of Stockholm, was elected corresponding member in mathematics by the Russian Academy of Sciences at its recent annual sitting.

CLEMENCY for those we know is rarer than pity for those we know not.

Mrs. Paxton's Quilting.

BY J. L. BARBOM.

"The quilt itself was a double nine-patch, and I had it quilted in a feather and herrin'-bone pattern," said Mrs. Paxton, when she told me the story that I now tell to you in her own words.

"It was one of the purtiest quilts you ever saw—all red, green, yellow and purple and pink calico set together with white, with a set-on border, a red vine with green leaves. There was just three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine pieces in that quilt.

"I'd taken uncommon pains j'inin' the pieces together and cuttin' them all out true and even, and that quilt took the premium six times hand runnin' to our county fair.

"I wanted it quilted well, so I didn't make a reg'lar quiltin' over it, but just invited in four or five of the best quilters in the neighborhood one day, and the rest I quilted myself; and it took me the better part of a month to do it. Them feathers is such slow work.

"Melissy Grant was the best and fastest quilter in the country; and her tongue was as fast and sharp as her needle. But she was splendid good comp'ny and real good-natured, spite of her sharp tongue; but once riled she stayed riled, and she never said to one's back what she wouldn't say to their faces.

"Then there was Mahaly Hicks. She was 'most as good a quilter as Melissy. She was ev'ry mite and grain as good on straight lines, but Melissy was a *leetle* mite better on herrin'-bones, though I wouldn't have said so for the world, for Mahaly was mighty techy on that p'int, and so was Melissy, and there wa'n't no love lost between them, nohow.

"Lucindy Marks came in about third best among the good quilters, and she could quilt jest as *fast* as any of 'em but when she got in a hurry some of her stitches *would* be a leetle bit long.

"Then there was Mandy Martin and Calisty Hoff and Betty Mitchell, all the best kind of quilters.

"Betty Mitchell was the life of all the quiltin's and carpet rag sewin's and wool pickin's in that part of the country, she was always so full of her fun, and sharp as tacks, and I felt dreadful sorry when she sent word that she could not come, on account of having a house full of comp'ny.

"Mandy Martin's rheumatism broke out the day before and crippled her right arm so she couldn't come, but the other four came. Mahaly Hicks got there first and had just set down to the quilt when Melissy Grant came.

"'Come right in, Melissy,' says I, 'Mahaly's got a little ahead of you, but I guess you can ketch up with her.

"Neither of 'em said a word, although I didn't hardly notice it at the time; but Melissy laid off her bonnet and shawl and set down and went to work making her needle fly.

"I didn't keep any help then, and, of course, when a woman had a quiltin' she was mighty perticklar 'bout her dinner, and I was so busy in my kitchen that I went right out there soon as I'd got Melissy thread and needle, and I didn't go into the settin'-room again where the quilt was, until Calisty Hoff came. Then I left my pie making and hurried in.

"I noticed that Calisty looked kind o' queer when she saw Mahaly and Melissy settin' to the quilt, but she didn't say anything to them, although she laughed and joked with me all the time I was getting her thread and needle and laying off a place for her to quilt.

"While I was doing that Lucindy Marks came.

"'Come right in, Lucindy!' says I, 'the others all got a little ahead of you, but I'll trust you to quilt as many blocks as any of 'em by noon. You set right down here by Calisty.

"But I noticed that she took her cheer and went clean to the other end of the quilt and set down with her mouth shet hard and her black eyes snappin'. I smelt something burning out in the kitchen just then and I run out to see to it. Something else kept me busy for some time, and when I got time to think of it at all, thinks I to me, 'Well them women's mighty quiet in there for women, speshly sich women as Melissy Grant and Calisty Hoff, whose tongues gin'rally seemed fastened in the middle and loose at both ends when they got together.'

"I'd step near the settin'-room door but not a sound could I hear but the needles cutting through the stiff muslin of the quilt, or the scissors cutting off threads. I listened again and again and not a word could I hear. Finally I stepped into the room and I says, says I: 'Pears to me you're dreadful quiet in here.'

"Not one of 'em said a word.

"'You'd ort to be more sociable,' I says, but they jest set there with their eyes fastened on their work.

"I took a needle and set down and quilted half an hour with 'em and not one of them spoke a word 'ceptin' to me. Then I had to go out and put my turkey in to roast, and while I was 'tendin' to it some one rode up to the gate and called out, 'Hello!' and I went out and there was Peter Ripley, a gossipy old fellow who lived down to the village, where all my quilters lived.

"'Haven't time to come in,' said Peter, 'and this critter o' mine won't stand nohow. My wife wants to know if you can bring her three pounds o' butter Saturday?'

"I told him I was sorry, but couldn't spare much 'cause I had comp'ny.

"'What comp'ny? asked Peter.

"'Oh' says I, 'I'm having a little quiltin' to-day.

"'Who you got?' he asked, gossip-like.

"'Malissy Grant and Mahaly Hicks and'——

"'You don't say!' says Peter with a chuckle.

"'And Calisty Hoff and'——

"'Wuss and more of it,' puts in Peter.

"'And Lucindy Marks,' I says.

"'Why Abby Paxton,' says Peter, 'aint you heerd nothing?'

"'No,' I says, 'what do you mean?'

"'Have they come yit?' asks Peter, and when I said they had, he asks, 'How 're they making out?'

"'They do seem ruther quiet,' says I.

"'Do they speak at all?'

"'I do'no' as they do,' I was 'bleeged to say.

"'Must be a jolly quiltin,' says Peter, and then he lay back on the seat of his old buggy and laughed and laughed.

"'Well, what is it?' says I, pretty sharp, for I see I'd got into some kind of a muss.

"'Why,' says Peter, 'them four women got into a fuss day before yesterday over some quarrel their children had at school, and they all happened to meet at the school house, and when they parted comp'ny they all vowed and declared they'd *never* speak to each other again long as they lived and breathed and kept their senses, and here you've gone and got them identikle four women shet up together in a room, and air going to keep 'em there all day!"

"An' that man jest lay back laughing.

"'You'd better turn them loose or there'll be damage done,' says Peter as he driv away, chuckling to himself, to spread the news.

"Well, I felt terrible. We lived on a farm a mile from the village, and I hadn't heerd a word about the fuss. I went back to the house and there they set, their needles fairly flyin' but their tongues still, which must have been a *dreadful* trial to Melissy and Calisty, but they seemed to be bearin' up pretty well under it, and not one of 'em showed signs of giving in.

"If one of them wanted the thread and it happened to be at the other end of the quilt, she'd shake it until the spool rolled to her, and they'd get up and walk clean round that quilt after the scissors 'fore they'd ask for 'em.

"So it went on until noon, and we had dinner. My husband was a jolly, joky kind of a man, and he made it so lively at the table that we got along first-rate, but when he'd gone and the women had gone back to the quilt they was silent as the grave.

"I kept talking in to one or the other of them as I washed the dishes, and they'd answer back sprightly enough, but never a word to each other.

"Soon as I'd done my dishes I went in and set down to the quilt with the rest of them, and just then Hiram Hoff, Calisty's husband drove up on his way to mill. He had their little four year old girl with him and he said he guessed he'd leave her with Calisty as it looked some like rain.

"So the little girl come in and went to playing 'round with my little Hattie who was 'bout the same age. They run out into the yard, and 'fore ten minutes Hattie came running in, and screamed out, 'O mamma! Janie! She fell in the well!'

"Well, you'd ought to have heard them four tongue-tied women! They all give a yell simultaneous, and made a rush for the door, and me after them.

"The well was about twenty-five feet deep with a low curb and windlass. There was a drinking gourd hanging by the side of the windlass, and little Janie had climbed on to a tipped over wooden pail and reached over to fill the gourd from the well-bucket, when she lost her balance and down she went!

"Her curly head come up in the water just as we got to the curb, and Calisty give one awful screech and fell in a dead faint on the grass. The well was walled with rough stones, and it was 'bout twenty feet to the water.

"In a twinklin' of an eye Melissy Grant had off her gaiters, and, not being cumbered with no hoopskirts, or bustles, or frills, she gathered her plain skirts around her, clim over the curb, and down she slid on the rope of the bucket that was in the well.

"She went clean out of sight at first but the next minute her head popped up out of the water, and she drew herself up by the rope 'bout afoot with one arm while she clutched at little Janie with her other hand.

"The well was only 'bout three feet across, and Melissy managed to get her feet in one of the cracks 'tween the rocks with her back to the opposite wall; but most of her and of Janie, too, was in the water.

"'Blow the dinner horn for the men she says, and I run and got the horn and blowed and blowed as if the house was on fire. My husband and his hired men come running in from their work, and between us all we got Janie and Melissy out all right, but the child was limp as a rag, and we all thought she was dead.

"'Roll her over a bar'l to get the water out,' says Melissy, without minding herself, and her hands were torn and bloody, too, because of the rope and the rocks.

"'Me and Melissy went to work over Janie, and Mahaly and Lucindy 'tended to Calisty, for she was as white as a sheet and all of a tremble when she did come to.

"'Janie's all right, Calisty,' says Lucindy.

"'Yes, yes,' says Mahaly, 'you chirk right up now.'

"'O Lucindy! O Mahaly,' says Calisty.

"Then all their tongues got to going and I *declare* if they didn't make up or lost time! Calisty was all right in ten minutes, and she fairly cried over Melissy's bruised hands, and would bandage them up herself. Janie come 'round well as ever by night, and for three hours them women all talked at once and they was sweet as sugar to each other,—sugar wouldn't have melted in their mouths.

"I got an early supper, and they went home afterward. Lucindy and Mahaly arm in arm and Calisty and Melissy each holding a hand of little Janie, and I never knew of 'em having any quarrels after that."—*Youth's Companion.*

GLADSTONE'S GREEK.—A professor of philosophy in Alexandria, Mr. Basilius, lately sent to Mr. Gladstone, a philosophical treatise written in ancient Greek, and accompanied it by a letter. To this Mr. Gladstone replied in a letter written in clear Greek, and probably penned "at a breath" in Mr. Gladstone's famous post-card style.

THERE is no dampness so oppressive as the dampness of a crying woman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1890.

Trust in our Heavenly Father.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 12 : 22-34. Memory verses, 27-28.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Words on Trust.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. What to Shun, vs. 22, 23, 29, 30.
2. What to Consider, vs. 24-28.
3. What to Seek, vs. 31-34.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.*—Luke 12 : 30.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 12 : 22-34. Words on trust.
T.—Matt. 6 : 19-34. Words on trust.
W.—Psa. 34 : 1-10. God's care of his people.
T.—Psa. 37 : 1-20. Trust in the Lord.
F.—Psa. 37 : 23-40. Trust encouraged.
S.—Psa. 46 : 1-11. Rejoicing in trust.
S.—Phil. 1 : 12-30. Trusting in trial.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. WHAT TO SHUN.

I. Shun Anxious Care:
Be not anxious for your life;....nor yet for your body (22).
Cast thy burden upon the Lord (Psa. 55 : 22).
Be not anxious....what ye shall eat, or....drink (Matt. 6 : 25).
Which of you by being anxious can add one cubit? (Matt. 6 : 27).
In nothing be anxious (Phil. 4 : 6).

II. Shun Minor Pursuits:
Life is more than the food, and the body than the raiment (23).
Fret not thyself, it tendeth only to evil-doing (Psa. 37 : 8).
Why are ye anxious concerning raiment? (Matt. 6 : 28).
Seek ye first his kingdom;....these things shall be added (Matt. 6 : 33).
A man's life consisteth not in the abundance....he possesseth (Luke 12 : 15).

III. Shun Worldly Concern:
These things do the nations of the world seek after (30).
He shall never suffer the righteous to be moved (Psa. 55: 22).
Be not....anxious, saying, What shall we eat? (Matt. 6: 31).
After all these things do the Gentiles seek (Matt. 6: 32).
But thou, O man of God, flee these things (1 Tim. 6: 11).

1. "Be not anxious for your life." (1) Anxiety prevalent; (2) Anxiety useless; (3) Anxiety wrong.
2. "The life is more than the food, and the body than the raiment." (1) Raiment inferior to the body; (2) Food inferior to the life.—(1) God's grand bestowments; (2) Man's foolish concern.
3. "For all these things do the nations of the world seek after." (1) Things all-important to the worldling; (2) Things non-important to the Christian.

II. WHAT TO CONSIDER.

I. Consider the Birds:
Consider the ravens;....God feedeth them (24).
Who provideth for the raven his food Job 38: 41).
Thou....satisfiest the desire of every living thing (Psa. 145: 16).
He giveth....food....to the young ravens which cry (Psa. 147: 9).
Behold the birds;....your heavenly Father feedeth them (Matt. 6: 26).

II. Consider the Flowers:
Consider the lilies, how they grow (27).
Seedtime and harvest....shall not cease (Gen. 8: 22).
I will give grass in thy fields for thy cattle (Deut. 11: 15).
The earth bringeth forth her bud (Isa. 61: 11).
Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these (Matt. 6: 29).

III. Consider Yourselves:
How much more shall he clothe you (28).
Are not ye of much more value than they? (Matt. 6: 26).
Shall he not much more clothe you? (Matt. 6: 30).
How much more shall your Father....give good things? (Matt. 7: 11).
How much more shall your heavenly Father give? (Luke 11: 13).

1. "Consider the ravens." (1) Their complete improvidence; (2) Their undoubted interiority: (3) Their sure maintenance.
2. "Why are ye anxious concerning the rest?" (1) That for which we do not take thought; (2) That for which we should not take thought.
3. "How much more shall he clothe you?" (1) Clothing the grass; (2) Adorning the lily; (3) Defending the saint.

III. WHAT TO SEEK.

I. Seek the Kingdom of God:
Seek ye his kingdom, and these things shall be added (31).
I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked (1 Kings 3: 13).
Seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness (Matt. 6: 33).
The kingdom of God is....righteousness and peace (Rom. 14: 17).
Godliness with contentment is great gain (1 Tim. 6: 6).

II. Seek Repose in God:
Fear not;....it is your Father's good pleasure to give (32).
It is not the will of your Father,.... that one of these....perish (Matt. 18: 14).
They shall never perish (John 10: 28).
He which began a good work in you will perfect it (Phil. 1: 6).
You, who by the power of God are guarded (1 Pet. 1: 5).

III. Seek Treasure in Heaven:
Make for yourselves....treasure in the heavens (33).
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven (Matt. 6: 20).
Thou shalt have treasure in heaven (Matt. 19: 21).
Laying up.....a good foundation against the time to come (1 Tim. 6: 19).
Unto an inheritance....that fadeth not away (1 Pet. 1. 4).

1. "Seek ye his kingdom, and these things shall be added." (1) The usual objects of search; (2) The proper objects of search; (3) The generous rewards of search.
2. "Fear not, little flock." (1) Feebleness recognized; (2) Fearfulness forbidden; (3) Victory assured.
3. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (1) The various locations of treasure; (2) The corresponding locations of interest.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO TRUST.

God's loving-kindness (Psa. 36 : 7).
God's goodness (Psa. 31 : 19 ; Nah. 1 : 7).
God's bountifulness (1 Tim. 6 : 17).
God's knowledge (Matt. 6 : 31, 32).
God's concern for us (1 Pet. 5 : 7).
God's power (Isa. 26 : 4).
God's providence (Matt. 6 : 25-30).
God's faithfulness (2 Sam. 23 : 5; Heb. 10 : 23).
It brings prosperity (Psa. 52 : 8 .
It brings joy (Psa. 13 : 5 ; 33 : 21).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—This lesson follows immediately the last one, and forms part of the same discourse, though addressed directly to the disciples. The question as to the chronological order and position of this discourse was fully considered here, last week.

PLACE.—As before; either in Capernaum, or in Persea.

TIME.—Either in the autumn of A. U. C. 781,—that is, A. D. 28,—or in late autumn (November or December) of A. U. C. 782,—that is, A. D. 29.

PERSONS.—Our Lord and his disciples; the great multitude being still present (comp. v. 54).

INCIDENTS.—The discourse is continuous and on one theme, resembling closely parts of Matthew's (not Luke's) report of the Sermon on the Mount. These important sayings were probably repeated.

PARALLEL PASSAGE (in thought).—Matthew 6 : 25-33.

The First Fire.

There is probably no race of men now living on the earth ignorant of the use of fire, unless it be some of those dwarf tribes of the interior of Africa who are said to live in the trees like monkeys, or to burrow in the ground like moles and about whom nothing is known with any certainty. Hitherto, the rudest of the savage tribes have been found to be acquainted with the art of producing fire; but there must have been a period in the world's history when mankind was wholly without it, and the Greek myth of Prometheus, may tell of that far-off, fireless age.

Prometheus, one of the Titans or demi-gods, was said to have had compassion on primeval men and their sufferings in the cold, and to have stolen fire from Heaven, and, concealing it in a hollow cane, to have brought it down to earth, and given it to mankind. But Zeus, thinking this too great a gift for mere mortals, and that through it they would become too powerful, was very angry, and condemned Prometheus to be chained to a rock and tormented by an eagle that preyed on his liver. Prometheus means, in Greek 'forethought' but recent philologists think they can discover in the roots of the word an allusion to the kindling of fire by friction.

In the early Phœnician traditions, fire is said to have been invented, in the third generation of mankind, by rubbing pieces of wood together; and it is also recorded that during a violent storm the branches of the trees striking together took fire. The way to produce fire was probably found out by some savage watching the forest fires, and it can only have been after many fruitless attempts that he succeeded, and was thus the Prometheus of the human race. Having once produced fire, he would soon find out that *rubbing* was excessive labor, and that *drilling* was by far the best way; and this is the method now generally used by savages. A heap of dry twigs is collected, and two pieces of wood are taken, and one of them scraped to a point, whilst a small hole is made in the other, which is laid on the twigs. The pointed piece is then inserted in the hole, and twirled rapidly between the palms of the hands till sparks fly out; these are blown into a flame with the mouth, and setting light to the twigs a fire is soon kindled. So expert are savages at this that they can obtain fire when it would be all but impossible for a civilized man to do so. The original inhabitants of Ceylon will break an arrow in two pieces, and pointing one, and making a hole in the other, produce fire from them. The black natives of Australia can produce fire very rapidly when they require it; but they always keep a fire burning in their encampments, and when they remove they carry with them a large branch of a tree, called a "fire-stick," lighted at one end, with which to make a fire at their next camping-ground.—*Selected.*

CAREFUL observations and comparisons made by scientific Americans prove that the hottest region on the earth is on the south-western coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than one hundred degrees night or day, and to often run up as high as one hundred and twenty-eight degrees in the afternoon. At Bahrin, in the centre of the torrid part of the torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the region as unbearable as possible, no water can be obtained from digging wells 100, 200, or even 500 feet deep, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the gulf, more than a mile from shore. Aden was believed to be in the race for the hottest spot on earth. It is carefully provided with water by rain tanks. The government sell a full tank to the natives for 2,500 rupees, and the natives resell it for over 5,000 rupees.—*Selected.*

THE DEAD AT PROSPECT HILL.

Mr. D. Skutsch Delivers an Oration in German.

The veterans of the Eighth Battalion, District of Columbia volunteers, decorated the graves of their fallen comrades in Prospect Hill Cemetery yesterday. They marched from Lochboehler's Park in a body, and D. Skutsch, of the *Journal*, delivered the address in German. The conclusion of his oration was as follows:

Now that all nature is again in verdure clad; that fields and forests, gardens and groves, appear again rejuvenated in the garb of lovely spring; now that new life has sprung forth where the icy breath of winter had held all animation suspended, we find ourselves, in the midst of all these evidences of life and health, here, at the home of peace, of seclusion, and of eternal rest, to look back upon the dead past.

We have assembled to-day to pay our tribute of love and devotion to those who are past all earthly sorrow and trouble, who have returned to that bourne whence, as the poet says, "no traveler ever returned."

This our tribute, this homage is paid to those who, in patriotic devotion to the country of their choice, the country which most closely approached their ideal of a land of liberty, took up their arms for its maintenance as such, who helped to fight its battles and to win its glorious victories, until they themselves have passed over to that great army beyond, whose silent, endless legions our minds cannot conceive.

War's noisy activity has long since ceased: those who were once arrayed in sanguine warfare against each other have long since returned to the calm occupations of peace; over the graves of dear friends the hands of the men of the North and the South have long since grasped each other in fraternal spirit, and in common they are now striving to contribute to a common country's greatness and prosperity. It is not in a spirit of hatred, therefore, that we are here united to-day—we would but recall anew lovingly to our memories thoughts of the dear departed and of the duties which they, as our examples, have left us as a heritage.

Of these duties we adopted citizens are reminded by every last resting place upon this hallowed spot—a silent admonition of the dead to the living, that we should be true to them and to ourselves.

Not upon the field of honor alone are there duties to perform for the patriotic citizen, there are also duties which claim our obedience in the calm pursuit of peaceful development. Not only should our own welfare claim our exertion and attention, but there are common interests which must be preserved.

If the German element of this country does not wish to expose itself to the well-grounded charge that it places material success above all other aims and objects of human existence, then it will have to devote itself to those duties in the future in a greater degree than it has done heretofore. But it will then also find that it is much easier to prevent unjust and oppressive legislation by attacking the evil at its roots than to avoid the consequences of such legislation when it has once assumed legal force.

In nine great States of this Union no Governor, no Legislature, could be elected if they should be unfriendly disposed toward the just claims of the German element, if it would but assert its inherent power and political strength. No man could be elevated to the office of President of the United States by one or the other of the two great parties of our land who should bear upon his brow the Cain's mark of knownothingism.

The principle of political equality, upon which our entire system of government rests, places into the hands of every one by far the most powerful weapon of self-defense man's ingenuity ever created—the elective franchise.

Has the German element properly appreciated this weapon, has it done justice to its responsibility as an important, integral part of this free nation? A glance at the political situation of to-day will show it. Let us look beyond the narrow confines of the place where we, an insignificantly small portion of that element, comprising millions of the inhabitants of this Union, are assembled to do honor to our dead, the heroes of the Union.

Let our eyes wander to yonder stately dome under whose massive colonnades are enthroned not only the legislative power of this country, but also the highest judicial tribunal which passes in judgment upon the decrees of those legislative bodies. We find that this German element, one-seventh of the entire population of the Union, is neither represented upon that judicial tribunal nor in the Senate of the United States by but a single voice. We find that among the hundreds of Representatives from all parts of this great land in the National House of Representatives hardly a fiftieth part speaks as the mother tongue those sounds so welcome to our ears and hearts. Can there be valid reasons, in a system of government based upon the broadest foundations of universal equality, for such disproportionate representation of popular elements claiming common rights? Such a supposition would be hardly justifiable. There is not a city of any extent in this country where men of German origin do not hold places of honor among the foremost members of the legal fraternity. There are not many portions of this great land in which men of German descent have not made their way to the front ranks of citizenship by their great personal qualifications, by their brilliant successes upon the fields of industry, commerce, the arts and sciences, or by their success in caring for public interests or by their philanthropy. Can it be, nevertheless, a lack of interest in the common welfare, or ill-becoming modesty which relegates the best representatives of the German element to the darkness of the political background? Why this seclusion from the public and political life of this nation on the part of the German element, this almost imperceptible representation in those fields in which its own interests should be preserved and protected?

Surely, it is an evidence that the German has completely disappeared in the citizenship of his new fatherland, notwithstanding all his German songs, all his German customs and habits, all his peculiarities and his language. It is an evidence that the German element, while rapidly acquiring political majority, has nevertheless learned to subordinate itself to political divisions, to pass out of sight within these political divisions, obedient to the advice of the German prince of poets, Schiller:

"Canst thou not be complete within thyself
Serve as a link to that which is complete!"

Truly, it were better for the German element, as well as for the fortunes of this nation, would it but show less party fealty and more independence in thought in the political life surrounding it! It would not then be placed, in one part of the country, before the alternative of having its youth compelled to employ, even in acquiring a rudimentary education, the English language in preference or to the exclusion of the language of their homes. It would not be asked in another part, to accept and respect laws which originated in the narrow minds of fanatics—laws, which, at best, are but ephemeral and problematical. It would not be asked to give its approval to narrow restrictions of the free human right of migration by erecting barriers against any nationality by means of unjust immigration laws feathered by unworthy class-spirit and nourished upon the breast of antiquated prejudices.

Every nation upon the earth at all worthy of a place in the world's history has produced men worthy of the admiration of their time and of posterity, men worthy to serve as shining examples for all time to come. The language they employed in their intercourse with others of their peoples served but as a tool to these great minds. It can furnish no grounds for unjust barriers. Lofty principles and ideas, such as those laid down in the American Declaration of Independence, lose nothing of their beauty when reproduced in another language. In the endless realm of thought and mind there are no national barriers, and woe unto the people who would subordinate to material considerations their highest, their spiritual interest!

But we are assembled to-day only to show our lasting respect and devotion for those citizens of German origin who, in the nation's hour of need, offered their lives to save that of the Union. More than they did no patriot of any country could ever undertake to do. The sacrifice of one's whole existence for the welfare of others, or for the common welfare, is pictured to us in poetry and history, in fairy tale and in historical tradition, as the incarnate realization of ideal unselfishness and mental greatness. Popular life among all nations upholds such ideals in its heroes, and the popular voice soon weaves around their impersonations a halo of supernatural and mysterious qualities.

The history of our own war is still too recent to admit of such a glorification of its heroes and soldiers. But, when in future times popular tradition shall sing a thousand songs in telling of the deeds of our brave, then will not be forgotten those two simple sons of the German soil who lie buried beneath these mounds. They fell not in those great fights, those battles, of which the history of this land will tell coming generations in the far distant future. The thunder of a thousand death dealing cannons did not lull them into that sleep from which there is no awakening. Only the gently murmuring falls of the quiet Potomac were witnesses of their devotion, their fidelity to duty. But softly murmuring waves carried the news along upon their journey to the sea; they told their story to the mighty waves of the restless, endless ocean, and upon the crests of its wild waves the tale was carried further and further until it reached the shady shore of the German Fatherland, and told there of its faithful sons, who, far, far away, had died for their new country and for the starry flag which they had sworn to protect.

Whether it was accident or destiny that the first defenders of the seat of our Government, who should fall almost within its sight, should have been Germans—should have been adopted sons of the land—will their noble example not ever be an admonition for the American people that their liberty is destined to be the heritage of the oppressed of all nations?

The courageous gladiators of ancient Rome, when entering the arena, were wont to exclaim before their ruler: "We, who are about to die, we greet thee, imperator!" But we, as we part from this last resting place of those who have victoriously ended their earthly battle, we part from them saying: "We who return anew to the battles and duties of life, we greet you, sons of liberty—Rest in Peace!"

And may all, as they leave this consecrated spot, this temple of peace and of eternal rest, return to their homes solaced, refreshed in mind and spirit!—*Washington Post, May 31.*

A Parent's Growl—"How's your family?"

"Pretty well, thank you."

"Any of your daughters married?"

"No, and I can't understand why they don't go off; they use powder enough, goodness knows."

A LURKING SHADOW—He—Will you always love me as much as you do now?

She—Why, to be sure.

He—And—and—do you think your mother will always be as pleasant as she is now?

THE colors fashionable in cashmeres are repeated in Scotch ginghams, and black stripes of bars or sateen are features of many of the newest patterns.

BE brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

Patient waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will.

To forgive the fault in another, is more sublime than to be faultless to one's self.

SILVER CAKE—Whites of sixteen eggs, a pound of flour, a pound of sugar and a pound of butter. Cream the butter and sugar, and after beating the whites to a stiff froth mix in gradually the flour, then the butter and sugar. Flavor with lemon; bake carefully.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

The first lucifier match was made in 1829.

Nature's Blessed Assistant.

Nothing has ever yet equalled St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, to cure disease by stimulating torpid livers, kidneys, skin, bowels, promoting healthy digestion, nutrition, secretion and excretion, purifying the blood, building up depressed vital force, removing congestions and counteracting the causes of disease. They literally stand alone. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

To prevent a spotty hearth cover any grease that falls immediately with hot ashes.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

"Three parts" of sand, two of soft soap, and one of lime, make an excellent scouring mixture for all closets and boards.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The Grady Fund.—The Atlanta *Constitution* states that the Grady Hospital fund now amounts to $49,000, leaving $30,000 yet to be raised.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

The Salem and Findlay wire works, of Ohio, which shut down two weeks ago, claiming it was to reduce stock and raise prices, has resumed.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest. Don't work your horses to death by the poor axle grease. Try it.

Strive to do right; fear to do wrong.

Six Novels Free, sent by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, post paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins's electrical Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. This soap for sale by all grocers.

PRINCE OF WALES CAKE—This is a layer cake to be put together with icing. The white part is made as follows: Whites of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of sweet milk, half a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Dark part: Yolks of three eggs, cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, one nutmeg grated, a tablespoonful of molasses, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a half teaspoonful of soda.

CRISP SWEET CAKES.—Put a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda to one pound of flour, rub in six ounces of butter and eight ounces of caster sugar. Beat up a large egg, mix it with the flour, and add as much milk as will make a stiff dough. Roll out very thin and cut into round cakes, putting a slice of citron or a blanched almond on the top of each. Bake in a very quick oven till of a light brown. If stored when quite cold in a dry place and covered with confectioners' paper these cakes will eat as crisp after several weeks as when first baked.

RUINED BY TOO QUICK COOKING.—Too much haste is the cause of much bad cooking, according to a commentator on modern cookery. The majority of cooks bake brown bread and baked beans, for instance, in from one to two hours under a hot fire. The Boston cooks give from ten to twelve hours of baking to their beans and brown bread, and have the satisfaction of hearing that in no other city or country can such "delicious beans" and "lovely bread" be found.

COLD CATCHUP THAT IS SURE TO KEEP—One-half peck of ripe tomatoes, peeled, two red peppers, two onions, one half cupful of salt, one cupful of brown sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of white mustard seed, one cupful of grated horse-radish, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, one quart of cider vinegar. Chop tomatoes fine, then drain; chop onions and peppers fine, then mix together and rub through a colander.

WHITE CAKE.—The whites of eight eggs, two cupfuls of sifted sugar, three cupfuls of sifted flour, half a pound of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. Bake slowly and evenly; flavor with lemon.

Don't commit suicide! if you have dyspepsia; with headache, heartburn, distress in the stomach, no appetite, and are all worn out—but take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. It creates an appetite, and gently regulates the digestion. Sold by druggists.

Injure not another's reputation in business.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Bran and buttermilk make a good ration for laying hens.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Never drive milch cows or fattening stock faster than a walk.

None equal "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

The man who treats his soil well will be treated well by his soil.

HOUSEHOLD.

OUR LAMPS.—"Are lamps much called for nowadays?" asked a reporter of a communicative Broadway merchant the other day. "Not as much as in former years," he replied, "but there are a great number sold, principally in the higher priced lines and mostly for ornaments. However, the lamp is such a necessary article in the household that it is strange that it should be as often neglected as it is. It requires but a few minutes each day to keep them in order, yet even this short time is denied by many housekeepers. The lamps should always be cleaned in the morning, for if left till afternoon they are liable to be forgotten, and when wanted for use cleaned hurriedly or not cleaned at all. Once the lamp is lighted, the wick ought not to be turned up to its full height at first, but turned down until the vapor on the chimney has disappeared and the glass is clear, and when then turned to its full height the glass will never break. It is the putting on of the chimney when the wick is turned to its regular height that breaks it suddenly, owing to the suddenness of the heat on the cold glass. If new chimneys are first put into cold water and placed on the stove and allowed to come to a boil, then taken off and allowed to cool in the water, they will become very durable and are not easily broken. If the burner becomes clogged, boil it in soda water and wipe and then dry on the back of the stove. New wicks should always be soaked in vinegar and dried before using, when they will give a clearer light and one not likely to flicker. The danger of allowing children to handle lamps cannot be over-estimated. A tablespoonful of salt put in a lamp renders the oil non-explosive."

KEEPING THE HOUSE IN ORDER.—A lady who is not especially worried about fire, but who knows from long experience that it may be necessary to call in a doctor any night, always makes a point of putting her house in order before retiring. She says if it is needful to run into the kitchen and build a fire in the night she does not want anybody to run the risk of a broken neck over a rocking chair in the middle of the floor. With the same forethought the kitchen fire is always left all ready to be lighted and matches are kept in a place easy to find. Croup medicine and all other simple remedies for the ills small children are heir to are also kept where they can be procured instantly.

PUTTING A SMILE ON A CHEEK OF BRASS.—Nothing is more annoying about the home than the sudden and inexplicable soiling of brass goods. The surface gets dull apparently without cause, and ever so much rubbing seems to have no brightening effect. A very simple method of restoring the lost luster is as follows: Lay the soiled article for a few minutes in essence of vinegar containing a pinch of salt; then take it out and rub it in the hands, dipping them occasionally in the vinegar. When clean wipe dry with a cloth. In cleansing tinted goods omit the salt, or dip in vinegar and brush with red chalk.

YELLOW CAKE—Add two eggs to the yelks left from the white cake. Two cupfuls sifted sugar, three of sifted flour, cupful of sweet milk, teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. Flavor to taste; bake in the stove with the white cake.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILDREN'S EYES.—Whenever a child complains that its eyes ache it should not use them for reading or study. From study at these times comes many of the weaknesses of the eyes so prevalent. When these diseases prevail it may be best to keep the children from day and Sabbath school.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes That Tired Feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS.——EFFECTUAL.

Act like Magic on the Vital Organs. BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE. One Dose Relieves in Twenty Minutes.

Worth a Guinea a Box.

FOR ALL

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, &c.

Arousing with the **Rosebud** of Health the **whole Physical Energy** of the human frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole agents for the United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York.

Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price, but inquire first. Mention this paper.

BOOK A BOOK WITH EVERY BAR **SOAP.**

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

To Restore Tone

and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other Illness,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is positively unequalled.

Get the BEST.

Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Lowell, Mass.

Ely's Cream Balm

Is worth $1000 to any Man, Woman or Child SUFFERING FROM

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N.Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FREEMAN & MONEY, Washington, D. C. PATENT, PENSION, CLAIM AND LAND ATTORNEYS. H. D. Money, 10 years Member of Congress. A. A. Freeman, 8 years Ass't U. S. Att'y-Gen.

SOLDIERS and Heirs write us for new Pension laws. Sent free. Deserters relieved. Success or no fee. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Washington, D. C., & Cincinnati, O.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

ROCKWOOD'S PORTRAITS. A carte de visite, tintype or daguerreotype can be copied to a life size portrait for TEN DOLLARS. Send for circular. 17 Union Square, N. Y.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTS—PENSIONS—How to get a Pension quick. Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws. Send for Inventors' Guide or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

$5.000 Men & Women Canvassers now $1 an hour. Present worth $1. A. Bloomingdale, Gloversville, N. Y.

23 684

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Cure ASTHMA. Geo. C. Worrell & Co., Boston, Mass.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

Instantly relieves and soon cures Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Stiff Neck, all congestions and inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bowels.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Headache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs, by one application. Internally in water for all internal pains, flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever and Malaria.

50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable, The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

Spool Holder

NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it. Samples can be seen at this office.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying expressage charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Trade Mark. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Located in the midst of the most fertile farming valleys in the world. Crops abundant, never fail. Home markets consume everything at high prices. Wonderful stock and grazing country. Splendid schools and churches of all denominations, good society, perfect climate. A great health resort. Grand opportunities for investment in Salt Lake City or the rich and undeveloped mines and land of Utah. For full particulars and illustrated pamphlet address CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Salt Lake City, Utah.

5 TON SCALES $60 Beam Box Tare Beam ALL SIZES Send for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. 5 STYLES. BABY COACH. COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS. We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.* Automatic Brake on all Coaches. FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE. SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY. LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

PENSIONS If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED—Reliable men to sell Nursery stock, local or traveling. O. D. Green & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

GREAT MEN are like Sapolio. They waste themselves to make the world brighter. SAPOLIO is the electric light of house-cleaning

THE OLD RUT

and old methods are not the easiest by far. Many people travel them because they have not tried the better way. It is a relief from a sort of slavery to break away from old-fashioned methods and adopt the labor-saving and strength-sparing inventions of modern times. Get out of old ruts and into new ways by using a cake of SAPOLIO in your house-cleaning

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 19.

BROOKS LAW KNOCKED OUT.

The Original Package Industry Encouraged in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—A Pennsylvania jury practically decided that the Brooks high license law in Pennsylvania is null and void.

A telegram from Kittanning, the county seat of Armstrong county, says the jury in the case of Charles Silverman brought in a verdict of not guilty. Silverman sold a carload of beer at Leechburg, as agent of a Hamilton brewery, and expected to escape prosecution under the original package decision of the United States supreme court. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of selling without a license, not guilty of selling to minors, but guilty of selling to persons of known intemperate habits.

Silverman says this conforms with the original package decision, and that sales can be made in every town in the state with or without a license. Leechburg is a local option town and a prohibitory district, by vote of its citizens, under a state law which antedates the Brooks law.

Will Nominate Delamater.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The nomination of Senator Delamater for governor by the Harrisburg convention seems assured. His name will be placed before the convention by Col. John J. Carter, ex-mayor of Meadville, a large oil producer and one of the leading men in that portion of the state. Col. Carter is an eloquent and forceful speaker, and the fact that he is an individual oil producer will effectually set at rest the report that Senator Delamater will be opposed by the oil men outside of the Standard Oil company on account of his attitude in the state senate on the Billingsley bill. It is not improbable that District Attorney Graham may make the speech seconding the nomination of Senator Delamater.

Another Dunkard Love Feast.

DERRY CHURCH, Pa., June 16.—The annual lovefeast of the German Baptists, or Dunkards, at this place, has ended, after very impressive ceremonies. The services lasted two days, and consisted of preaching, confession, feet washing, and communion. Several thousand people were present, including members of this peculiar denomination from Berks, Lebanon, Lancaster, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. Many came in vehicles, filling all available space for a quarter of a mile. This is the largest church of the kind in the state, and it was crowded at every session, many having been unable to get in.

Hopeful Wallace Men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Wallace advocates expect much encouragement in the results of today's Democratic primaries in Westmoreland, Clarion, Crawford, Dauphin and Washington counties. In some cases in these localities the conventions select the state delegates and in others the county committees settle the issue. The Wallace supporters believe that they will capture the delegates in four out of five of the aforementioned counties.

An Extensive Coal Deal.

BROCKWAYVILL, Pa., June 16.—A most extensive coal sale is now in progress in the Mahoning Valley in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. The tract is about 18,000 acres, and the price is about $1,000,000. The land belongs to the farmers of the Mahoning region and extends from the village of Troutville, in Clearfield county, to the Big Run station, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad. The land is not, as a rule, sold in fee, but simply the coal right transferred, with all the rights to mine and remove the product.

Commencement Week at Lehigh.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 16.—Lehigh university of this week. Yesterday Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL.D., preached the baccalaureate sermon in the university chapel. Tomorrow afternoon the exercises incident to class day will be held on the mall fronting Packer hall. Wednesday is alumni day, with President Lamberton's reception in the evening, and the commencement exercises will be held in the chapel Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Williamsport's Population.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 16.—The census enumerators of this city have completed their canvass. From a hasty compilation of their figures the population of the city is put down at 31,000. This is a gain of over 12,000 for the ten years. As there are at least 7,000 in South Williamsport and the other suburbs, the actual population of the city is about 38,000.

Wind Storm at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—A severe wind and rainstorm, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, passed over this city at 8 o'clock last night. O'Neill's carriage shop, in Lawrenceville, was blown down, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. The railroad and street car tracks were also considerably damaged.

Engineer Bennett Acquitted.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., June 16.—In the case against E. W. Bennett, an engineer on the Lehigh Valley road, on trial here during the past week for criminal neglect in causing the death of William Gearing, the jury found Bennett not guilty. He was defended by Gen. McCartney and Frederick Bertolett.

Allentown's Increase.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 16.—The census enumerators of this city have completed their work, and have met very little opposition in obtaining answers to the different questions, no positive refusals having been reported. The result will show a population of about 26,000, an increase of 8,000 since the last census.

Miners Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—The strike of the coal miners at the Clayton mines, Beaver county, for an advance of 2 cents per car of ten bushels, has ended favorably to the men, the operators conceding the increase. The men returned to work, after being out six weeks.

THIRTY-ONE KILLED.

The Dreadful Mining Disaster at Dunbar, Pa.

MANY BODIES STILL ENTOMBED.

A Fierce Fire Raging in the Pit and Relief Impossible—How the Explosion Occurred — Twenty-six Out of the Fifty-seven Men in the Mine Saved—Two Bodies Recovered—Scenes of Anguish at the Mouth of the Mines.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 17.—Thirty-one miners were killed by an explosion of gas in the coal mines at Hill farm, owned by the Dunbar Furnace company, 1 mile west of this place. The explosion occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The bodies of two of the unfortunates were taken out. The others are still entombed in the mine, where a fierce fire is raging. There is little doubt that all are dead. Desperate efforts are in progress to clear the way to recover the bodies, but so far without avail.

A rescuing party of 100 men, headed by Mine Inspector Keighly, of this district, spent yesterday afternoon in the pit, but were able to rescue but two bodies. These had died from the force of the explosion and are badly burned. The features are distorted and disfigured and could only be recognized by their clothes.

How It Happened.

Fifty-seven miners were at work about 5,000 feet from the mouth of the slope when the explosion occurred. Near the point at which the heading started, an air hole had been drilled recently. Gas and water had accumulated in it. A miner, named Patrick Kerwin punctured this air hole, six inches in diameter, with his pick, whereupon a strong stream of water gushed out. Kerwin, alarmed, sounded the danger signal. His assistant, Patrick Hayes, started hurriedly for the main entrance, and had scarcely moved when the foul gas was ignited from his lamp.

The explosion that followed was terrific. What little air there was in the place drifted to the heading to the right of the main entrance. The fire followed swiftly and before the thirty-one men could be alarmed all hope of escape was shut off by the flames.

The twenty-six men employed in the left heading were notified of the danger in time to save their lives, although their escape was thrilling and was accompanied by the wildest confusion.

At a point near where the explosion occurred the bodies of Paul Sheiran, a fire boss, and David Hayes were found. They had evidently attempted to escape through the flames.

List of the Missing.

Following is a full list of the missing miners: Joseph Brigner, Richard Brigner, Milt. Ferney, Barney Moss, Peter Eagan, Robert McGuill, Martin Cavener, John Cope and Andy Cope, his son; Pat. Devlin, John Debanney, John Jay, John Debanney, Jr., David Davis, Thomas Davis (son), Patrick Cahill, William Cahill, Patrick Courtney, John Courtney (his son), Jack Mitchell, Dan South, James Shearn, Danny Shearn, single, David Hayes, William Hayes (his son) James McCleary, Thomas McCleary, Elmer Dewey, Joseph Bigley, Barney Maust, Emanuel Maust, John Mitchell.

An Excited Community.

The explosion was one of the most disastrous and deadly in the history of the coke regions. In the Leisenring disaster, in 1883, twenty-three men lost their lives; at Col. J. M. Reed's works, at this place, two years earlier, five men were killed, while at the Youngstown works, a year later, some fourteen lives were lost. This latest calamity has unnerved the community and the inhabitants are wild with excitement.

Thousands of people gathered at the mouth of the mines. Among them were the parents, wives, children and sweethearts and a strong guard of police was necessary to prevent many of them, mad with anguish, from rushing into the deadly hole. Wives widowed by the disaster stood about illy clad and sore footed, lulling to sleep their babes in arms. Mothers wrung their hands and cried aloud for their boys, while children from 8 to 15 years of age hurried about looking into the blackened faces of the escaped miners, in the hope of finding their fathers and brothers.

Their suffering was pitiable, and while the authorities of the company were exerting all their energies to recover the bodies, the total absence of information regarding the fate of the missing men made their distress more severe, and moans and groans went up unconsciously from many of the pale lips in the unhappy crowd.

These works furnish coke for the Dunbar Furnace company, who own them. George Parish, of Wilkesbarre, is president of the company, and Samuel Dickson and J. C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, are among the heaviest stockholders.

The officers of the furnace company have been notified of the disaster and the authorities here have been instructed to do everything in their power to relieve the distress of those who have suffered by the calamity.

Assistance Volunteered.

The Scottdale Rolling Mill company last evening sent a force of men to aid the rescuers and they will close their works and send all their employes.

The Olyphant furnace people telegraphed asking if assistance was needed. Their services will not be needed, as more men have already volunteered than can find work.

The loss by the explosion cannot now be ascertained. It will be heavy, however, and the owners are fearful that the works will have to be abandoned.

Night never fell on a gloomier scene than this. Men, women and children still stood about, hoping against hope, and painfully, awfully silent. Just inside the manhole, holding in his hand a flickering lamp, stood Father Malody, with his prayer book in hand, reading the last sacrament to the unseen unfortunates. He was not disturbed by the excited, earnest workmen, who rushed hither and thither in their endeavor to get at the lost. Armsfull of hay were carried in by the men to close off all possible escape of the fresh air.

Mangled by a Mowing Machine.

LYNNPORT, Pa., June 17.—Harrison A. Henry was cutting grass on his farm with a mowing machine when he tried to chase a hen out of the way of the cutter. The horses were frightened and started on a run. In endeavoring to stop them Mr. Henry fell under the machine and was terribly mangled.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The house agreed to the conference report on the general pension bill and discussed the senate anti-trust bill, which went over without action.

Messrs. Eustis and Turpie addressed the senate on the silver bill. Mr. Vest's resolution in regard to the export trade in cattle was adopted. The bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle and beef products intended for export was passed. Seventy-five individual pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—After unimportant business was transacted Mr. Evarts addressed the senate in favor of the silver bill. Messrs. Vance and Morgan spoke in favor of free coinage.

The house rejected the conference report on the anti-trust bill. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The senate agreed to the conference report on the bill for a public building at Beaver Falls, Pa., to cost $50,000. The bill for a public building at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to cost $125,000, was placed on the calendar. The close of the general debate on the silver bill was postponed until Monday at 3 o'clock. The house bill as amended by the finance committee was substituted for the house bill.

The house in committee of the whole considered the sundry civil bill. At last evening's session a number of private pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the house twenty representatives paid eloquent tributes to the character and public services of the late Samuel J. Randall. At the close of the addresses the house, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The house considered the sunday civil appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

The senate passed the deficiency appropriation bill for pensions and the census. Messrs. Daniels and Allison spoke on the silver bill.

SAM JONES TO THE NEGROES

He Tell Them to Eschew Politics and Stick to the South.

RICHMOND, Va., June 16.—Rev. Sam Jones preached to 2,500 colored people here. He advised them against taking part in politics, telling them that the race problem will never be settled by votes. He said if the colored man will apply himself to learning and give up all evil habits his race will become a great people. Their very best friends were the white people of the south. They have some true friends in the north, he said, but the great mass of the people there cared very little for the black man.

Killed by Lightning.

PARIS, Ky., June 16.—A terrific lightning and thunder storm passed over the northern part of this city. Two of a fishing party were killed and two others badly injured. They took shelter under a couple of cattle troughs. Lightning struck the troughs and Joseph S. Peaks, aged 18, and Lish Wilson, colored, aged 15, were killed. Blanton Speaks was badly burned about the face and one of his eyes was forced from its socket. Edward Kennedy was also stunned and dazed and knew nothing for several hours, although able to walk home, a distance of two miles. He was unable to talk or give any account of himself or companions. After a while Blanton Speaks got home. All he could say was "the trough," meaning that the other boys could be found at the trough. He has since been unconscious and will likely die.

Wrangling Over the Fair Site.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The west side of the city is up in arms on the world's fair site question. Nearly 700,000 people live there and they say if the fair is located at Jackson park they will defeat the $5,000,000 city appropriation amendment to the state constitution. This would seriously embarrass the exposition. The west siders want the fair on the lake front. Local feeling regarding the fair is running high, and there is more to fear from that than anything else, though the directors say they will come out all right. This is interpreted that Jackson park will finally be chosen.

Jubilant Original Package Men.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—The original package liquor dealers feel jubilant over the decision of Judge Campbell of the United States circuit court. The decision is against the state in accordance with the recent supreme court decision. The court asserts that the original package agent had the right to import and sell the liquor and the state had no right to interfere by seizure or otherwise. No attempt to sell packages has been made since the arrests of the first lot. The places have been closed, but the stocks remain in account and preparations are being made to open this week. Application will be made to dissolve the injunction in the district court today.

Refuse to Indorse Harrison.

NASHVILEE, Tenn., June 16.—At the Republican county convention held here to select delegates to the gubernatorial convention in July resolutions indorsing President Harrison's administration were voted down. Half a dozen counties in the state have refused to indorse the administration, notably Rutherford, the home of President Harrison's brother, Carter B. Harrison, United States marshal. The opposition to the president comes from the rank and file of the party because of his appointments in the state.

They Want Free Wool.

BOSTON, June 16.—The woolen manufacturers of Boston have forwarded a memorial to congress in which they say: "For the protection of the woolen manufacture of the country and for its rescue from a most hampered and depressed condition we ask for a great reduction or the total abolition of the duty on wool." The memorial is interspersed with an elaborate argument in favor of this proposition.

Grant and Lee Monument.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—A meeting was held at Middlesborough to organize permanently the Grant and Lee Monument association. The subscription committee reported $14,000 received. Telegrams of encouragement were read from Governor Hill, Governor Campbell, Governor Taylor, Charles A. Dana and others. At a meeting $3,000 was subscribed.

Mary Anderson's Wedding.

LONDON, June 17.—The marriage of Mr. Antonio Navarro and Miss Mary Anderson, which took place in the Brompton oratory this morning, was a very quiet affair, only the relatives of the bride and groom being present. The ceremony was of the plainest character.

Little Lord Fauntleroy Dying.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Lionel Burnett, son of Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, and the hero of the novel Little Lord Fountleroy, which has been dramaticised successfully, is reported as dying in Philadelphia from consumption.

NOT

ONE

Cent More!

—0—

It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

—0—

THE ROCHESTER

Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

—0—

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

0—

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building,
OPPOSITE BROCDERHOFF HOUSE.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUS

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLGEHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Bus to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON Pr p.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Spring Mills Pa.
D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to nd from all trains.

CAMERAN HOUSE
Corner Second and Market Sts.
ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor
Free 'Bus to all Trains. a1922'88

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE,
DAGGATT & ELLIOTT, proprietors, Bellefonte.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

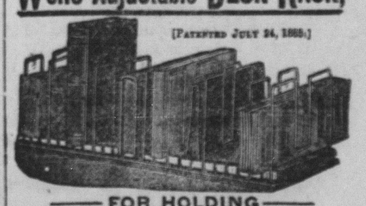
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
   MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE
Wells Adjustable DESK RACK,



[PATENTED JULY 24, 1888.]

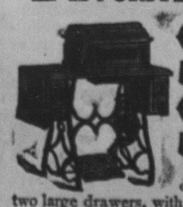
FOR HOLDING
PAPERS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc.

Adjustable!—The Partitions can be moved instantly to make the divisions any required size.
Simple!—Nothing to get out of order—Easy of adjustment.
Strong!—Will hold upright any size of book.
Hanging Attachment!—We make an attachment for hanging the Rack against the wall, thereby forming a shelf.
Sizes!—The following sizes always in stock. Any other length (above 12 inches) to order at proportionate price:

Width.	Length.	Number of Partitions.	Price.
6 Inches.	12 Inches.	9 Partitions.	$1.00
6 "	15 "	13 "	1.25
6 "	18 "	14 "	1.50
6 "	21 "	16 "	1.75
6 "	24 "	18 "	2.00
6 "	30 "	23 "	2.50
6 "	36 "	27 "	3.00

Wells Manufacturing Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
83 W. Onondaga St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FAVORITE SINGER.



$25 High Arm
$20 Low Arm

Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shuttle. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once.
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Co.,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

PROHIBITION TALK.

Arguments of the National Temperance Congress.

NECESSITY OF A POLITICAL PARTY

Many Arguments for and Against High License—The Recent Failure of Prohibition Amendments in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Massachusetts—Labor and the Liquor Traffic.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The national temperance congress was well attended. The prohibitionists had it all their own way again. As one of the speakers said there was no occasion to adopt resolutions, as the feeling of the assembly was sufficiently expressed in the applause which prohibition sentiments received.

The Rev. Dr. Deems announced for discussion the topic "Should there be a political party whose dominant idea is the prohibition of the liquor traffic?" The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, editor of The Independent, took the ground that such a party was not needed. A national party to live must have a dominant national issue and prohibition is not such an issue.

The Rev. Dr. John Bascom, late president of the Wisconsin university, said the Republican party is now under the most unscrupulous leadership. It has committed itself to a position on the tariff which it never before occupied. It can't be trusted to secure prohibition, hence the necessity of a Prohibition party which shall devote itself to that one question and force the politicians to assent to it.

Opposed to Prohibition.

Mr. Hilliard, of Boston, spoke in opposition to a Prohibition party. He thought this was to be a congress or conference, but it seemed to be only a caucus. There seemed to be no room for any one excepting those having one idea and one sentiment. He thought all who favored temperance could stand and work together.

Mrs. Fessenden, a delegate of the Massaceusetts Women's Christian Temperance union, next gave her ideas on the subject of prohibition in politics. "Down with High License" was the burden of her remarks, and incidentally she argued that women should be given the ballot in order to take politics out of the hands of the unworthy class who were at present in control.

Henry Clay Bascom aroused great enthusiasm by a speech, in the course of which he said that if the federal constitution stood in the way of removing the liquor traffic he was ready, as Horace Greeley said he was ready to do in behalf of slavery, to stamp and spit on the constitution and to take up his musket against it.

The Misery of the Tenements.

The next subject taken up was "The relation between temperance reform and improved dwellings."

R. Fulton Cutting depicted the misery of the lowest class of tenements and discomforts to which their inhabitants are condemned, and then pictured the attractions of bright, well fitted, warm and spacious saloons where companionship and sociability can be found.

Robert Roe, secretary of the National Temperance League of Great Britain, spoke on "Temperance reform in Great Britain," this topic being substituted for the paper by George E. Foster, minister of finance of Canada, on "The Canadian experiment in prohibition." Mr. Foster was unavoidably absent.

An appeal for funds for the Nebraska campaign was made.

Recent Prohibition Failures.

In the afternoon session the topic discussed was "What caused the failure of the prohibition amendments in the elections in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania?" H. H. Faxon, of Massachusetts; Gen. Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Ira L. Cottrell, of Rhode Island, and others expressed their views on the subject.

The attitude of the labor men toward the liquor traffic was then spoken of by Messrs. Gompers, Wakeman and others.

The Lottery Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The committee to which was referred the lottery bill did not report it back to the House yesterday, owing to the alleged sickness of Shattuck, the author of the bill, and a member of the committee. The anti's believe that it is a lottery dodge to evade bringing their bill up, until they can buy some more votes. An inflammatory address issued by the lottery bosses to the negroes of east Felicita parish was sent for distribution in that parish by a negro named George Swayze. Swayze had left there some years ago under a charge of murder, and last evening he was captured and hanged by a band of masked men.

Henry George Favors Black.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Henry George, Jr., the son of the noted land reformer, has written to Hon. Frank Hatton, of this city, correcting the statement that his father has endorsed the candidacy of ex-Governor Pattison. "My father is in Australia," he writes, "and no one in this country is authorized to speak for him, but I believe that if he was here and should express his preference on the governorship of Pennsylvania he would favor Hon. Chauncey F. Black, because of his advocacy of the Australian ballot system."

Henry Watterson's Printers.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—A settlement of the alleged grievance of the printers here against The Courier-Journal company has been made, which provides for the employment of compositors eligible to membership in the Louisville Typographical union, No. 10, with the understanding that typesetting machines are not to be interfered with and no strike shall occur until after arbitration through the trades and labor assembly has failed.

A True Bill Against Hale.

MONTREAL, June 16.—E. Cowles' assailant, C. C. Hale, was brought in the court of queen's bench. The grand jury returned a true bill for shooting with intent to kill and murder. Hale pleaded not guilty. Mr. McGibbon, who appeared for the prisoner, has the case adjourned until September. He furnished bail for his client, who was released until time to appear at his trial.

Columbus Strike Settled.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The Consolidated Street Car company this morning offered concessions to the strikers, which were accepted. The terms are not quite what the strikers demanded, but the strike is ended and cars are running as usual.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical association began its thirteenth annual session at York.

The president signed the customs administrative bill.

The Union Labor party of Arkansas held a convention and nominated a state ticket.

The iron works at Uzlask and Newjanck, in Russia, a thousand dwelling houses, four school houses, three churches, the hospitals and the magazines were completely destroyed by fire. Forty persons were burned to death.

An attempt to start the street cars in Columbus, O., provoked another outbreak on the part of the strikers.

The revenue cutter Corwin sailed from San Francisco for Behring sea, where she will join the American fleet in protecting the American seal and salmon fisheries.

All the striking coal miners in the Peoria, Ill., district, about 2,000 men, resumed work.

Miss Mary Jahn, aged 70, and last survivor of the Nipuck tribe of Indians, died at Webster, Mass.

The final exercises in connection with the eightieth anniversary of Andover Theological seminary took place. The graduating class numbers twenty-six.

The Maine Republican convention renominated Governor Burleigh by acclamation.

Charles R. Dennett, managing editor of The Chicago Globe died suddenly. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1832, and has been connected with many newspapers.

The Green Hill Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, which maintained the largest Chinese Sunday school in the city, has decided to give up the work of teaching these people after July 1, because the stories about leprosy in the Chinese quarter recently published have made the young lady teachers shy of coming in contact with the Mongolians.

Andrew D. Baird declined to appointment of postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., have bought of G. H. Hopper, of Unionville, O., the brown stallion Connoisseur, 4 years, by Electioneer, dam Consolation by Dictator, for $10,000.

Governor Fifer called a special session of the Illinois legisture to consider world's fair matters.

The Philadelphia carpenters voted to continue the strike.

Matthew Griswold of Erie was nominated for congress in the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district.

Louis Martin, transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn, and one of a gang of convicts employed in cutting stone for the prison in the old Goodrich quarry.

The strike of the coal miners at the Clayton mines, Beaver county, Pa., for an advance of 2 cents per car of ten bushels, has ended favorably to the men.

The story recently published that the Harvard vandals were known, and that owing to their high social connections an exposure was not to be made, is emphatically denied by the authorities of the university.

At Sioux City, Ia., Judge Shiras has decided the celebrated O'Brien county ejectment case, growing out of the attempt about a year ago to eject a large number of farmers in that county from their homes. He holds that the farmers have both the legal and equitable title, and that Wehrman never had a valid title, and that if he had he has slept too long on his rights now to assert it.

The syndic of Rome has made a formal protest to the government against the traffic in Italian children which he alleges is prevalent in England.

Nine thousand miners are now on strike in the Saint Etienne district in France.

Edward Hoffman and J. Nicholson, two trainmen, were killed in a freight collision at Ortez, N. M.

Three highwaymen rode into Joshua, Tex., and robbed the postoffice. They got three gold watches and $30 in money.

It is said that Robert Adams, Jr., minister Brazil, has resigned.

In New York Judge Cowing dismissed the indictments against John Keenan and ex-Alderman Sayles, charged with bribery in the Broadway railroad franchise steal.

George E. Adams was nominated for his fifth term in congress from the Fourth Chicago district.

The Newfoundland authorities are having much difficulty in preventing the smuggling of bait to the French fishing vessels.

The cause of the threatened outbreak of Cheyennes in Montana is the fact that the Indians had been furnished with insufficient food.

A rain storm flooded sections of Illinois and Wisconsin, causing damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Miss H. L. Reed, of the Harvard annex, has carried off Harvard's pet prize—that for the best metrical version of an ode of Horace.

William Ross Naffel, aged 74 years, died at his residence at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Bright's disease.

There have been fourteen deaths from cholerr in the province of Valencia, in Spain.

A corporation calling itself the North American company, with a capital designated at $50,000,000, filed articles of incorporation at Trenton. Its offices are in Newark and New York, and it is said to be affiliated with the Oregon and Transcontinental company.

Three hundred Soudanese and 300 Indian troops will proceed to Mobasa, where they will be placed in the service of the British East Africa company.

Joseph Grimes, an old colored man, was killed by Zachariah Shields at Hamilton, Ont. Shields escaped.

John Hirschman was drowned at Rochester by the capsizing of a boat.

The Tacoma Cracker factory was totally destroyed by fire. Loss $32,000.

L'Egalite of Paris, having spoken in harsh terms of the Anarchists, was wrecked by a mob.

Professor James Stewart, Gladstonian member of parliament for Hoxton, will succeed Thomas Power O'Connor as the editor of The London Star.

Nineteen thousand dock laborers in Swansea have struck for higher wages.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—It was a very stupid market, without life and without feature. Public interest seems to be altogether lost and there is nothing in sight to cause a revival. The whole list is heavy.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	53⅝	Reading g. m. 4s	85⅛
N. Pac. com	37⅛	Reading 1st pf 5s	74¼
N. Pac. pf	83¾	Reading 2d pf 5s	57
Pennsylvania	55⅞	Reading 3d pf 5s	45¼
Reading	23 5-16	H. & B. T. com	23⅛
Lehigh Nav	52¾	H. & B. T. pf	48⅞
St. Paul	70¼	W. N. Y. & P.	11½

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—State and western flour quiet and weak; low extras, $2.45@3; city mills, $4.35@4.55; city mills patents, $4.80@5.35.

Wheat—No. 2 red more active; St. Louis selling sent prices downward ½@1¼c.; weak; July, 92⅝@93 13-16c.; August, 92,4@92⅝c.; September, 92@92⅝c.; December, 93¼@94¼c.; May, '91, 97½@98c.

Barley—Inactive; Canadian, 60@75c.

Corn—No. 2 dull and steady; No. 2, 41@41½c.; steamer mixed, 41@41¼c.

Oats—No. 2 quiet and firm; state, 39@40c.; western, 32@34c.

Beef—Strong; plate, $7.75@8; extra mess, $7.25@7.50.

Pork—Quiet and steady; mess, $13.75@14.25; extra prime, $11.

Lard—Slow and easier; steam rendered, $6.15.

Eggs—Strong, fair inquiry; state and Pennsylvania, 14@14½c.; Canadian, 14c.; southwestern, 13@13¼c.; western, 13½@ 13½c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Oil opened at 91c. and closed at 90½c.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Market opened at 91c., was once quoted at 91¼c., and at noon 91c. was bid.

My NEW Shoe Brush!

Get a Bottle of WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING And clean your Shoes WITH A SPONGE in place of a Brush.

DO AS I DID

COPYRIGHT SECURED

EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush

SHOULD USE

TRADE MARK PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.

TRY IT.

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Store.

Look At This!

The most complete cooking utensil ever invented.

No burned hands, no scalded scars, or disagreeable odor filling the house.

No overflow on the stoves while using these kettles. No cloths needed in handling them. They supply the long felt want. Onions, Kraut, codfish, corned beef or ham can be cooked in them without the bad smell filling the house. Every woman who sees them wants them and the men do not object to paying for them.

GEORGE M. POTTER,
22 Agent for Centre County.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES A. OTT,
216t Executor.

100,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK, SUGAR MAPLE, white pine and walnut lumber, boards &c for sale at Tusseyville.

W. H. Runkle.
5 jun 4 t

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. **Humphreys' Medicine Co.** 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—**Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle.** A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry — Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption,** is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies.** He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

o——o FINE FARM o——o

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs. Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others, containing

—— 82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES. ——

Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Buggy Shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 73 acres of the above farm are cleared and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
206t Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE

Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beguiling of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $5 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH

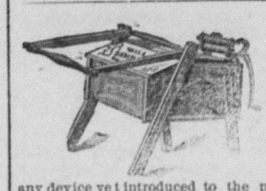
For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young, Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GOLD WARRANTED

FREE

OUR NEW Size Solid Gold Watch Worth $100.00. FREE.

Best $25 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.



BECKER'S Patent Washing Machine Improved approaches nearer the old method of hand rubbing than any device yet introduced to the public. Easy worked and washes perfectly clean. Circulars free. N. C. BAUGHMAN, YORK, Pa.

[Mention The Reporter.] May15 2m.

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor o Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7 n'y84

JAMES L. HAMILL,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

HENRY ROSSMAN,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

——o——

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o——o

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

17jan1y

RUPTURE

—Thousands have been permanently cured by—

DR. J. B. MAYER 831 ARCH ST

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Ease at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular.

CURE GUARANTEED. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 3.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

COME AND SEE

—— THE FINEST LINE OF ——

Spring & Summer Goods

ever brought to this valley, and be astonished at the prices and quality of goods. None that will equal my goods in quality and price.

MY MOTTO: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFIT.

My goods are all marked at rock bottom prices. Come and see if you do not wish to buy and do not forget to look at and examine my fine assortment of

Dress Goods and Fine Ginghams

I also have the finest assortment of CALICOES ever brought to this place, and sell it at the the extremely low price of 6 cts. a yard—sold at all other places for 7 and 8 cts. I also have the finest line of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

ever put up for the prices I offer them at. I also keep on hand a full line of

:· CARPETS ·:

from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodand Willowware.

—— *I also carry a fine assortment of* ——

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boy's Shoes,

which I must sell at cost in order to reduce my stock. Come at once for bargains on Boots and Shoes. Remember the place,

EZRA H. AUMAN,

COBURN BAZAAR, - - - COBURN, PA.

Spring and Summer!

——o——o——o——

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1891.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 25 p m
" " Harrisburg 3 30 a m
" " Montandon 6 36 a m
" " Williamsport 7 10 a m
" " Jersey Shore 7 25 a m
" " Lock Haven 7 58 a m
" " Renovo 8 55 a m
" arr at Erie 4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves New York 12 15 a m
" " Philadelphia 4 50 a m
" " Harrisburg 8 10 a m
" " Montandon 10 12 a m
" " Williamsport 11 10 a m
" arr at Lock Haven 12 05 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves New York 6 20 a m
" " Philadelphia 8 50 a m
" " Harrisburg 12 15a m
" " Montandon 2 03 a m
" arr at Williamsport 3 05 p m
" " Lock Haven 4 15 p m
" " Renovo 5 15 p m
" " Kane 9 25 p m

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11 40 p m
" " Harrisburg 3 45 p m
" " Montandon 5 54 p m
" " Williamsport 7 10 p m
" " Lock Haven 8 02 p m
" arr at Renovo 9 00 p m

WMSPORT EXP leaves Philadelphia 4 25 p m
" " Harrisburg 7 30 p m
" " Montandon 9 34 p m
" arrives at Williamsport 10 59 p m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport Express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves Lock Haven 7 00 a m
" " Jersey Shore 7 25 a m
" " Williamsport 8 15 a m
" " Montandon 9 17 a m
" arr at Harrisburg 11 30 a m
" Philadelphia 3 15 p m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane 6 25 a m
" " Renovo 10 15 a m
" " Lock Haven 11 10 a m
" " Williamsport 12 15 p m
" " Montandon 1 14 p m
" arr at Harrisburg 3 15 p m
" Philadelphia 6 50 p m

RENOVO ACN leaves Renovo 4 30 p m
" " Lock Haven 5 35 p m
" " Williamsport 6 40 p m
" " Montandon 7 42 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg 9 45 p m
" Philadelphia 4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommodation East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 3 00 p m
" " Renovo 10 30 p m
" " Lock Haven 11 25 p m
" " Williamsport 12 25 a m
" " Montandon 1 29 a m
" arr at Harrisburg 3 22 a m
" Philadelphia 6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves Williamsport 1 30 a m
" " Montandon 2 30 a m
" arr at Harrisburg 4 30 a m
" Philadelphia 10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 29
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 16	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 45		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45 p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't.

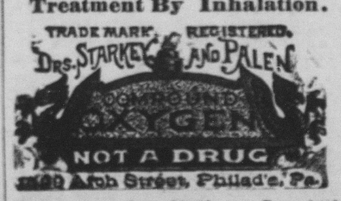
SALESMEN WANTED.

LOCAL OR TRAVELING

to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
15may1m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
Treatment By Inhalation.



For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Phila
Rev. Victor L. Codrad, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila
Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago
W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
E. L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Ph. Photo.
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.
Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Span. Honduras, C A
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
J. Moore, Sup. Police, Blanforn, Dorsetshire, Eng.
Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention this paper when you order Com Oxygen.

— The REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer

ELECTRIC STORMS.

WIND, RAIN, HAIL, THUNDNR AND LIGHTNING.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN THIS AND NEIGHBORING STATES.

NORRISTOWN, June 12.—During the terrific storm last night, while lightning flashes kept the heavens illuminated, the barn of Ivins Walker, at Port Indian, was ignited by an electric bolt and was totally consumed, together with the contents, except the horses, seven in number, which were rescued while the flames were raging. The loss is between $5000 and $6000, and is partially covered by an insurance of $4500 in the Montgomery Mutual Company of Norristown. A barn on the same site was struck by lightning several years ago and burned down.

The wind that accompanied the thunder, lightning and rain broke a wire of the Conshohocken Electric Light and Power Company on Hector street, Conshohocken. Joseph Cochran, a rolling mill hand, who was returning to his home, got in contact with the wire, one end of which lay on the ground, and was instantly killed by the electric current. When picked up the wire was coiled about his body and the four fingers of his left hand burned almost off and the right arm was severely scorched. John McDermody, who was with Cochran, had his hand severely burned by the wire. Deceased was a single man, 21 years old, and came from Ireland several years ago.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., June 12th.—A heavy storm passed over the town this evening at six o'clock. It became very dark, then a furious blast of wind, accompanied by a sighing sound, swept down the valley. George S. Krause's planing mill, on Fourth street, was partially unroofed and seriously damaged; Irwin Sassaman's house had the slate hurled from the roof, portions of Pottstown Cemetery fence were prostrated, trees blown down and other injury done to property, the lightning was vivid and the thunder tremendous.

READING, Pa., June 12.—The electrice storm which passed over this section late last night, lasting until this morning, was in many respects phenomenal. Thousands of small toads fell in this city. They were about half an inch in length, and covered the street car tracks for half a square. Lightning struck the Lutheran and Reformed church at Pennsburg. Beyond tearing off a part of the roof and the chimney there was no damage.

Hail fell in various sections of Lancaster county, and lightning stunned many people.

Ivins Walker's new stone barn near Jeffersonville, Montgomery county, was struck by lightning and burned. Loss, $6000. Insured for $4560 in the Montgomery Mutual. One cow was killed by lightning. A barn on the same spot was burned down six years ago.

Early this evening Reading was visited by another rain storm, which, for the large rainfall in a small space of time, has rarely been equalled.

Reading is practically without any sewers, and in many of the streets the water filled the thoroughfares from gutter to gutter, even encroaching upon the houses, and hundreds of cellars were flooded. The floor of the Reading Iron Works forge was three feet under water. Hail, the size of hickory nuts, fell north of Reading, and cornfields, which had only been replanted after the storm of two weeks ago, will again have to be replanted, being entirely washed bare. The storm was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder.

DOYLESTOWN, June 12.—The damage done by the hail storm in Doylestown last night will amount to several thousand dollars. The principal losers are the owners of green houses. J. Y. Smith's damage is placed at $2000; J. Y. Anders, $2200; Mrs. S. A. Walton, $800; E. D. Darlington, $500; Clemens & Palmer, $250. The corn and grain fields surrounding the town are almost completely ruined, and many of the truck patches presented a desolate appearance this morning. So far as could be learned to-day only two barns were struck by lightning and destroyed. The barn of Amos Krewson, at Richborough, was detroyed, with all its contents, and the barn of Edwin Reizer, at Trumbowersville, was struck and consumed. One horse was burned.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 12.—During the storm this afternoon the barn of Mr. Wilson, near Kingston, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The grain and part of the farming implements were also consumed. The loss is estimated at $5000 with a slight insurance.

CARLISE, Pa., June 12.—During the heavy thunder storm this afternoon lightning struck the large barn of John Launtz, in Silver Spring township, near this city, destroying the barn, farming implements, crops, outbuildings, &c. The loss will probably reach $4000 to $5000. Insured. It is reported here that several head of cattle perished in the flames.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 12.—A severe thunder storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, swept over this city this afternoon. The rainfall was very heavy. The cable box on a ninety-foot pole in front of the Western Union Telegraph Office, was fired by the superfluous electricity, and, before the firemen could extinguish the blaze, considerable damage was done.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 12.—This section was visited between 5 and 7 this evening by one of the severest storms known for years. Lightning was very severe, striking the Union Paper Mills, in New Hope, stunning four men. Two, Ed. McCue and Charles Mitinor, were severely shocked. Damage to mills small.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 12.—The worst rain storm of the season in this vicinity set in about 3 P. M. to-day. Cellars in all parts of the city were flooded, and the city sewers' pipes were burst in many places.

The loss is estimated at $200,000. The New York Central Railroad track is washed out for a distance of 400 feet two miles west of Auburn. No trains are running and it will be some time before passengers can be transferred.

HARRISONBURG, Va., June 12.—A fearful storm of wind, hail and rain passed over the eastern portion of this county last night. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted and the crops cut by the hail.

A CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

A SCHOOL HOUSE DESTROYED AND FIVE CHILDREN INJURED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 11.—Specials to the *Pantagraph* give particulars of a cyclone which swept DeWitt county between 11 o'clock and noon to-day. A school house was demolished near Birkbeck while school was in session. Five children were injured, of whom it is feared two will die.

At Wapella, the Illinois Central Depot and the Methodist Church were wrecked. A man named House, living near that town, was fatally hurt. Trees and telegraph poles were smashed in all directions. The barn on Mrs. Abbott's farm, near Wapella, was demolished and three horses killed. Considerable damage was done at Waynesville and Clinton. The storm moved northwest to southeast in a pathway about half a mile wide.

A TRESTLE GIVES WAY.

SEVEN MEN INJURED, ONE PERHAPS MORTALLY.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 10.—A serious accident occurred this afternoon on the Trenton branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Corson's Station, where that road parallels the Plymouth Branch road. Complete particulars are inaccessible from this point. One statement is to the effect that many men were hurt.

The accident was the result of a trestle giving away. The trestle is 24 feet high. Dirt taken from a deep cut that is being excavated near this point is dumped from the trestle, a temporary structure, into the ravine below, which will eventually be filled up to the level of the road. While a train of cars was on the structure this afternoon it suddenly collapsed, and the cars and the men on them were precipitated into the ravine, together with one or two carpenters who were at work on the trestle. All of the men were seriously hurt, but none were killed. Dr. L. W. Read who was telegraphed for has just returned from the scene. He reports that seven men are injured. A man named Hortrustine, residing at Hickorytown, sustained more severe injuries than did any of the others, and may die. The injured are being cared for by friends in the neighborhood.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Miss Belle Mitchell and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward V. Mitchell, were thrown from a carriage by a runaway accident in Oswego, New York, on the morning of the 10th. Miss Mitchell's skull was fractured and she was not expected to live until morning. Mrs. Mitchell's injury is severe, but not fatal.

—Harry McBride and Frank Larue, waiters in San Francisco, quarreled about a girl on the 9th, and agreed to go to the Golden Gate Club and fight with three ounce gloves. A referee and seconds were selected, and 12 rounds were fought. At the end of the twelfth, while Larue had not a mark, McBride was unconscious, and blood was pouring from his ears, nose and mouth, and his face and body were terribly bruised and mangled. A physician was called, who said a blood vessel was broken in McBride's head. On the morning of the 10th McBride died. Larue is under arrest.

—An engine, with a crew of trackmen, ran into a wrecked freight train, which they had been sent out to assist, near Plymouth, Wisconsin, on the 9th. Two men were injured, Thomas Rasperson, fatally. Two freight trains on the Burlington road collided at Naperville, Illinois, on the evening of the 9th, owing to an open switch. Emil Huen, a brakeman, was fatally injured. A construction train collided with a freight train on the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern road near Hannibal, Missouri, on the 9th. Fireman Arthur Taylor and Berry Nelson were scalded to death. Several other train hands were badly hurt. The train despatcher made an error, said to be his first in 12 years. He at once resigned.

—Maggie Baker, aged 10 years, Lola, Alfred and Charles Leib, aged respectively 9, 7 and 3 years, were drowned at Rapids City, Illinois, on the 8th. Their boat was capsized. Three French boys, aged 6, 8 and 16 years, were drowned at Biddeford, Maine, on the 10th. Four boys were out in a boat, and the youngest, while reaching out to grasp a floating stick, fell overboard. His brother, the oldest boy in the company, jumped in after him, and in so doing knocked the other boy into the water. All three went to the bottom. The remaining boy paddled the boat ashore.

—R. H. Caldwell, a prominent railroad contractor, was found dead in front of the Ingersoll Hotel, in Phenix City, Alabama, on the morning of the 11th, and it is thought he met with foul play. Will Duffie, who was drinking with Caldwell, and with whom he had a dispute about his money, was arrested the same evening charged with the robbery. Caldwell had accused Duffie of stealing his money, and Duffie was heard to reply angrily that he would kill any man who charged him with stealing.

—A young girl by the name of Clemmons, while fishing in the Little Miami river, at South Lebanon, Ohio, on the 11th fell into the water. Her mother plunged in and succeeded in bringing her daughter to the shore. The sudden excitement and deep grief was too much for the mother, and she, too, died shortly afterward.

—By an explosion of natural gas in a dwelling in Allegheny City, Pa., on the 11th, Mrs. Kipp, aged 70 years, and her granddaughter, Lizzie, aged 13, were fatally burned. The gas was leaky and the explosion was caused by the women going into the cellar with a lighted lamp.

—Burglars broke into W. D. Norton's jewelry store in Gloversville, New York, on the evening of the 10th, and stole about $20,000 worth of jewelry. Among the articles taken were several hundred gold and silver watches, chains, finger rings and many pieces of solid gold. Twenty diamond rings were also taken. The safe was blown open. One of the participants in the robbery of the Northern Pacific train at New Salem, on the 8th, has been caught and lodged in jail at Dickinson, North Dakota. The prisoner says there were five men in the band, and that they separated immediately after the robbery. Reny Casswell, a young man, was shot and seriously wounded by Lany Post, a broker, in Mill City, Penna., on the evening of the 10th. Jealousy was the cause.

—While 2,000 people were listening to a concert in a tent near Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 11th, the tent was blown down by a gust of wind. A number of persons were injured, the most seriously being Mrs. W. H. Musgrave, wife of the Pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, hurt about the spine, and Miss Alderson, of Chapin, skull fractured.

—Morgan Lewis was killed and four persons were injured by lightning near Olyphant, Penna., on the afternoon of the 11th.

—A severe hail and wind storm passed over the Cumberland Valley on the evening of the 11th, doing considerable damage to the growing crops.

—During a heavy storm at Corry, Penna., on the afternoon of the 11th, Mrs. Albert Conrick, while running a sewing machine near an open door, was so badly shocked by lightning that her body turned purple. Benjamin Wright's house was struck and his six-year-old daughter fatally injured. C. M. Chidestar, operator at the Pittsburg and Erie freight office, was thrown to the floor and the instrument in his office burned. Amos Heath's house was struck, badly damaging it. Many telegraph and telephone wires were completely melted. During a funeral near Darksville, Missouri, on the afternoon of the 11th, a severe storm came up. A large number of saddle horses were tied to a rack which joined a barbed wire fence. Lightning struck the fence and ran along by the horses, 20 being knocked flat and four killed outright. Mrs. Robert Derigue, who was sitting in the church at the time, was severely burned.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 11th, the House Silver bill was referrred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate Silver bill was taken up, and it was agreed that after 3 o'clock on Friday next debate on the question shall be limited to five minutes for each speaker. The debate was continued by Messrs. Sherman, Reagan, Teller and Call, after which the bill went over. A conference report on the bill to secure a site for the city post-office of Washington was agreed to. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 11th, adverse reports were made on the Stanford Land Loan bill and the bill to abolish metal money, and they were indefinitely postponed. Mr. Evarts, by request, introduced a bill authorizing the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to build a bridge from New York to Jersey City. Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back, with amendments, the House Silver bill, and gave notice that he would offer it as a substitute for the Senate bill. The Senate bill to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries; the Senate joint resolution looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the removal of certain regulations against American cattle, and the Senate bill for the inspection of cattle and beef intended for export, were passed. A further conference was asked for on the Pension Appropriation bill. After passing 75 individual pension bills on the calendar and holding an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which went over, appointing Edward K. Valentine to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate from July 3d. Two Senate bills to amend the anti-polygamy laws, the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the Senate bill to indemnify Pennsylvania for expenditures for the militia called into service in 1864, were reported and placed on the calendar. The conference report on the Dependent Pension bill was presented by Mr. Davis, and after discussion went over, and was ordered printed with the bill as agreed to by the conferees. Messrs. Evarts and Morgan spoke upon the silver question. Before Mr. Morgan had concluded he yielded to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 11th, the Conference report on the Washington post-office site was agreed to. Senate bills were passed allowing beer to be carried direct from the vats to the bottling department, and permitting the exportation of beer and fermented liquors in bond the same as distilled spirits. The Post-office Appropriation bill was passed. Adjourned.

In the House the conference report on the Senate Dependent Pension bill was presented and agreed to—yeas 145, nays 56. A conference report on the Senate Anti-Trust bill was presented and discussed, and went over. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, a vote on the conference report on the Anti-Trust bill showed that no quorum was present. The Speaker being unable to count a quorum, a call of the House was ordered and a quorum secured. A further conference was then ordered on the bill. The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. An Urgent Deficiency bill was passed, appropriating $3,708,000 for pensions, and $3,075,000 for expenses of the census. A further conference was ordered on the Pension Appropriation bill. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed. Adjourned.

The Lost Chord Found.

We stood alone in the choir loft,
By the organ tall and grim,
While over the keys her fingers
Followed her own sweet whim;
I spoke of the coming parting,
And pleaded one farewell kiss,
But her modest wish forbade me
Lest the sexton old might list.
Then I struck on the organ a strong, full chord
And ere its echoes died,
In the twilight dim of the old, gray church
I kissed my promised bride.

We stood again at the organ,
When many years had fled;
But she thought me grown cold and heartless,
And I thought her old love dead.
I spoke of our last fond parting,
Of the chord and its tender tide;
And how, like the sound of that music,
Our love had throbbed and died.
Then my heart leaped up with a great, glad bound
And forgot its recent pain,
For she blushed and dropping her lashes, said;
'Could you find me that chord again?'

—*New York Mercury.*

MISS DWIGHT.

'Cash! Cash!'

I had purchased a small pitcher in the chinaware department of a large city store, and the young woman clerk who had waited upon me rapped sharply on the counter with a pencil, and again called out harshly, Cash! Cash!'

No one came at once, and still rapping with her pencil, while her voice grew shriller and harsher, she called again, 'Cash! Cash—here you, Miss Dwight, I'll tell the floor-walker on you, if you don't step along faster! Why don't you come along when I call you, miss?'

The girl, who at last responded to the clerk's strident calls, and who received in silence the rebuke given for her tardiness, was about ten years of age, although the clerk had addressed her as 'Miss Dwight.' She was a pale and thin little creature, with an old and worn look in her face, such as one does not like to see in the faces of children. She wore an old brown velvet basque, evidently originally made for one twice the size of its present wearer. With the basque she wore a thin and faded calico skirt, both garments much out of repair. Her shoes did not seem to be mates; her hair was unkempt, and she was about as forlorn and bedraggled a specimen of her class as I had ever seen.

'Now, don't you be all day getting back here with that change,' said the clerk sternly, as Miss Dwight took the book and hurried away.

The pitcher I had bought cost seventy-five cents, and I had given the clerk a dollar bill.

Miss Dwight came running back, laid the clerk's book down on the counter, and was hurrying away in response to a call from another clerk, when the clerk of whom I had made my purchase, said; Wait! Where's the change?'

'It's in the book.'

'No, it isn't,' replied the clerk, holding the book wide open by the covers, and shaking its leaves. 'Where is that change, miss?'

'I put it in the book like I always do.'

'Then why isn't it there, now? You've either dropped it or——'

'Perhaps it is here on the floor,' I interrupted, quickly, not waiting the clerk to say what I think she intended saying.

Then began a search in front of the counter, and while we were thus engaged, that formidable gentleman, so terrifying to cash girls and clerks, the floor-walker came to us. 'What's the matter here, Miss Barnes?' he asked of the clerk.

Miss Barnes pointed her finger toward the trembling Miss Dwight and said: "I sent her to the desk with a dollar bill, and she ought to have brought back a quarter, but she didn't bring back anything.'

'Where's that quarter, girl?' asked the floor-walker coldly.

'I—I—s'pose I lost it.'

'Oh, you do? Don't you know so, then?'

'I—I—no, sir.'

'Well, you'd better find out mighty soon. Didn't you hear it drop any place?'

'No—no—sir.'

'That's queer; you come with me to the clerk. This matter must be looked into. Please wait a few minutes, madam, you shall have your change, and if the quarter isn't found it'll come out of this girl's wages on Saturday.'

'Oh, no,' I said quickly. 'Don't make her lose it. I would rather lose it myself. I will come in again in a day or two and see if the money has been found, as I am sure it will be.'

I hurried out, distressed by the sight of the sorrowful look on the cash girl's pale face and by the tears rolling down her thin cheeks.

A dull, cold rain was falling when I reached the street, and as night came on snow began to fall, while the wind came up from the north.

It was just the kind of a night to enjoy sitting before an open grate fire with the last magazine or doing nothing but delighting in the warmth and glow of one's 'own fireside,' as the flames rose higher and higher and the winds whistled without.

I sat thus before my own fire, with no light in the room but that sent out by the flames of my fireplace. The magazine I had brought home that afternoon lay with uncut pages in my lap, and I sat idly toying with my ivory paper-cutter, instead of using it on the magazine.

I could not dismiss the care-worn face of Miss Dwight from my thoughts. I wondered what kind of a home she was in that night. Poor enough I felt sure. I hoped they would find the missing money. I wondered—the heavy portieres hanging in the doorway of my room parted suddenly, and there stood little Miss Dwight herself.

'She would come up, ma'am, though I told her she'd best stay down in the hall until she was bid to see you, ma'am,' said Jane, my housemaid, thrusting her head in over Miss Dwight's, on which there was a little red woolen hood, while an old plaid shawl was around her shoulders.

She did not offer to come forward, but stood between the curtains timid and trembling, as I could see even by the firelight.

'If you please, ma'am,' she said, suddenly and rapidly, 'I—I—got your address from the bundle girl who done up the pitcher to be sent, and I came around to say, ma'am, that I—I—*did* take the money, and I—I—told a lie about it, but I never told one before, ma'am. I've made the floor-walker think I really lost the money, and somebody picked it up, mebbe, or it rolled through a crack in the floor, but I'm going to his house to tell him I stole it, and I hope you'll forgive me, ma'am. I've brought you the money, and—and—good-night, ma'am.'

She turned to go, but I called out: 'No, no; don't go yet, I do forgive you. Come here and sit down. You are a good girl, and I——'

'I'm a dreadful wicked girl, ma'am,' she said, 'and I don't feel fit to sit down in your house.'

'Now, tell me all about it,' I said, when I had made her sit down on a hassock by the fireside. 'What made you take the money?'

'We needed it so much at home,' she said in reply. 'There wasn't even a loaf of bread to eat in the house when I came away this morning, and mother and the baby both sick, and father out of work for a month; and I knew it'd be kept out of my wages Saturday if I took the money, and so it didn't seem like stealing, and I never thought about how I'd have to tell a lie, too. But I see it was stealing, the minute I'd took it, and I was too 'fraid to own up, and so I told a story, too. But I'm sorry ever since, and I've walked from the store clear out here, and I'm going to Mr. Falkner's house and tell him how it was, and I s'pose I'll be discharged, but I don't know what else to do—oh, dear! oh, dear!'

She covered her face with her hands and cried aloud. 'There is nothing else to do but what you are doing,' I said as gently as I could. 'You are a brave and good little girl, and you are doing right. Where does this Mr. Falkner, the floor-walker, live?'

'Oh, only a block from here, on this street. I'm glad of that, but it'll be lots harder to tell him than it's been to tell you. He's dreadful cross.'

'But I think you ought to tell him just the same,' I said, 'and I will go with you if you would like to have me.'

Perhaps it was because we found the stately and severe Mr. Falkner with his own little girl of ten years sitting on his own knee, and two little boys playing around him, that he was not 'dreadful cross.'

He did not look nor act in the least like Mr. Falkner I had seen in the store that afternoon. His face took on a thoughtful but kindly look as he listened to poor Nellie Dwight's story, told with tears and sobs. He stroked the shining hair of his own wondering little girl as he listened, and his voice did not seem quite steady as he said, when Nellie's words died away into tearful silence: 'There, there, child; don't cry any more about it. It's all right now. You'll not lose your place as you have done had I found out in any other way what you have told me. You are a good girl, and I know I can trust you hereafter. Marjorie, you go and speak to the little girl. Her name is Nellie Dwight, and she is an honest little girl.'

The child on Mr. Falkner's knee slipped down and went up to Nellie with an outstretched hand, while Mr. Falkner assured me in an undertone that Nellie should be the object of his special care and interest in the future.

She came away with a basket of good things for her sick mother and the baby, and I was glad to add several things to the basket, and to send her home on a horse car with a heart made happy and light because its load of sin had been taken from it.

Washing Men and Children by Machinery.

One of the latest inventions in sanitation is machinery for personal washing. A French colonel, according to Mr. Edwin Chadwick, ascertained that he could wash his men with tepid water for a centime, or one-tenth of a penny a head, soap included. The man undresses, steps into a tray of water, and soaps himself, when a jet of tepid water is played upon him. He then dries and dresses himself in five minutes, against twenty minutes in the bath, and with five gallons of water against seventy in the usual bath. In Germany, they have an arrangement under which half a million of soldiers are regularly washed. By an adaptation of apparatus to the use of schools, a child may be completely washed in three minutes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The government telegraph service of Great Britain transmits, it is said, on the average 1,538,270 words a day to newspapers alone.

—The artistic arrangement of natural flowers is part of every Japanese lady's education—a much more satisfactory accomplishment than the manufacture of floral monstrosities in wax.

—The city of Philadelphia makes a profit of more than $1,000,000 a year by supplying gas to the consumers, besides having the entire city lighted free of cost.

—About seventy-two million cans of tomatoes are put up each year to satisfy the demand for this vegetable, which only fifty years ago was raised for ornament, and thought not fit to eat.

—Oil and gas have been discovered in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., and the most flattering prospects for these industries have dawned upon this quiet locality.

—It is said that in London luncheon is to take the place of late dinner as a social function, the fashionable people recurring to the habits of their forefathers, will take their heartiest meal in the middle of the day.

—Trials of the latest express compound locomotive in England, with a special train of eighteen carriages, developed the unparalled speed of about ninety miles an hour. The highest speed, as measured by a stop watch, was just over ten seconds per quarter mile run.

—Stanley says his one aim now is to get away from the crowds; not because he does not wish to see them, but because they prevent him from do ng any work. He told an artist at Cannes: "If you were to offer me a thousand pounds I could not sit down and let you sketch me; I am too busy."

—Mrs. Wanamaker, it is stated, has introduced a new fad in Washington, and has a class of young ladies meet at her residence twice a week, where a professor of physical grace from abroad teaches them how to walk, to go up and down stairs, to bow, to smile, to make eyes and to dispose of the hands.

—There is said to be a plant in Arabia with flowers of bright yellow and with seeds which are like black beans and these dried and powdered and taken in small doses cause a person to dance about and behave like a lunatic till he becomes exhausted and falls asleep.

—A wealthy citizen of Osaka, Japan, who is the owner of a rich copper mine, has celebrated in a rather peculiar manner the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the mine coming into the possession of his family. On that occasion each of his 300 or more employes received as a memento of the occasion a swallow-tail coat.

—The Eighth Hussars of the British Army have a gazelle for "child of the regiment." It accompanies the regiment everywhere, and is an especially conspicuous figure on the Sunday church parade, when it accompanies the band, leading the line with a stately tread, apparently imitated from that of the drum major.

—There comes from over the sea the important announcement that of the eight women who agreed to appear on horseback riding astride, at London's next coaching meet, four have backed out. The other four intend to appear in costumes of "blue redingote, with skirts falling to the knees, tight buckskin breeches, long patent-leather boots and a silk hat."

—A French statistician has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods. The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 meters, or say 5 feet 9 inches. In 1790 it was 5 feet 6 inches. In 1820 it was 5 feet 5 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3½ inches.

—What would appear to be a form of telpherage system is at present being considered as a means of transporting mail matter between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in South America. Postal communication between the two cities is now maintained by way of the Platte river, but the service is necessarily slow and full of delays. The new proposal is to erect a small overhead electric railway, on which will run cars capable of carrying postal matter and other light freight. The distance between the two cities is about 180 miles.

—The biggest flower in the world was recently discovered by Dr. Alexander Schadenberg. It was found on Mount Parag, which is situated on one of the southeastern Philipine Islands. The native who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg called the flower "bolo." The bolo in bloom is a fine petaled flower, nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage wheel. A single flower weighed over twenty-two pounds. The five petals of the immense flower are oval and creamy white and grow around a center filled with countless long-hued stamens.

—A new "fad" has struck the social circle at some places. It is called "spider web party," and is becoming quite popular. It consists of running as many threads as there are guests all over the house, twisting them about the pictures, over the doors, windows, etc. At the end of each thread is a number, and each guest is furnished with a corresponding number to follow by the threads through all their devious windings and snarls to the end, where a prize awaits him. The pursuit leads to all kinds of complications, and is very amusing to him.

—At present English is practically an unknown tongue at the Vatican. The Pope can neither speak it nor read it. Cardinal Rampolla, the secretary of state, is in the same plight. So is Monsignor Mocenni, the under-secretary. Cardinal Simeoni, chief of the Propaganda, who has charge of all the English-speaking countries, cannot speak a word of our language. Monsignor Jacobini is learning it. Of the Italian Cardinals only one, Cardinal Mazella, can talk English, and he, it is worth noting, is a Jesuit. The general of the Jesuits, Father Anderledy, also speaks English.

What Is It?

Happiness? and would you know
What it is that men call so?
Listen, while I whisper low,
This is happiness:

Have you seen a lovely rose
That in the sunlight nods and glows,
While from its centre fragrance flows,
At the wind's caress?

Felt a pleasure kin to pain
Like a sunbeam, seen thro' rain?
Strive to speak, alas! in vain?
This is happiness.

Just a little bit, I know,
Just as you'd a sample show,
And would say "The piece is so—
Judge of it by this."

I. S. H. in *Woman's Work*.

LOST ON THE RIGI.

BY HELEN EVERTSON SMITH.

The lines of a merry little French song rang out in the sweet tones of Mary Harding's girlish soprano, from her bird-like perch, overlooking the beautiful Lake of Lucerne.

"Oh, ho! You're there, are you? I've been looking for you, all over. Papa has come, and we're going up the Rigi to-morrow!'

"Oh, Bert, how lovely! But look, now! See old Pilate, with his sword out. Does that mean it is going to rain?"

"Of course it does. Didn't Aunt Julia translate the old rhyme to run—

'When Pilate dons his cloudy cap,
Go on your way, fear no ill-hap;
Or, if his collar he puts on,
You may some risk depend upon.
But if his sword hangs by his side
Go not abroad, ill will betide.'

So, of course, when you see that long line of cloud, slanting down the side of the old mountain, like General Washington's sword in the pictures, you may know that it's going to rain."

"Oh, dear! Then I'm afraid we can't go. But, see, Bert! it's not his sword he's putting on, after all; it's only his collar. See him draw the clouds all up around his thick old neck. Perhaps he'll let us off, after all!"

Very anxiously, the next morning, did Bert and Mary scan the clouds around Mount Pilatus. It was very hard to decide what his intentions were, for one moment the cloud-sword seemed fully formed and pointing downwards, and the next to be gathering itself up into the broad level band called "the collar," or even into the much more promising form known as "Pilate's night-cap."

Mr. Harding's inquiries of the supposed weather-wise in the house proved somewhat comforting, and, at half-past nine, though Pilate had taken off his cap, he had not put on his sword, and might still relent and return to his slumbers—so our little party started for the ascent of the Rigi.

The structure of the open cars, with seats rising like the steps of a flight of very steep stairs, showed how abrupt was the ascent which they were to climb. Taking their seats in the little car and looking out at the uncertain weather, even the children began to be a little fearful, but soon the grandeur of the view, ever opening wider and farther before them, took all their attention.

Suddenly—without an instant's warning—they became enveloped in a thick, clammy mass; not so heavy as a wave of the sea, but almost as dense and wet.

At first there were occasional rifts in the cloud, showing the sun-tipped tops of the lower and more distant peaks, looming up from the clouds, like islands from an ocean, whose great gray and white waves rolled and curled like silent surf on a soundless shore.

But, as they went higher, the fog grew thicker, and, arrived at last at their journey's end, they could but dimly see through the mist—as penetrating as rain and as cold as snow—the vague outlines of the little hotel that clings to a narrow shelf of the mountain-side, near its top.

"Great place to come for a view," said Bert, with the sarcasm common to the disappointed. "Great place! might as well try to look into the side of the house, as into this fog."

"Perhaps it will clear up soon," said Mary; and comforting themselves with this hope, our little party passed within doors, where a good dinner and the genial warmth of a great, white porcelain stove, soon restored their spirits.

After dinner Bert and Mary received permission to walk about on the little plateau, but on no account to lose sight of the house. Had the fog not lifted, this would have kept them within a few steps of the door, but a clear wind struck the cloud, and, as if by magic, it fled away, and opened a whole new world of beauty and wonder.

Bounding down steep mountain paths, or clinging like flies to the little pines which grow against the wall-like mountain sides, Bert and Mary went from point to point, not losing sight of the house, but going farther than either knew, for they were in a land of enchantment.

Below them lay blooming valleys, dotted with hamlets, and gleaming lakes sprinkled with snow-white sails, and hillsides where chalets hung, like bird-cages on a wall; where slender mountain torrents fell in long ribbons to the depths below; and where the tender young evergreen growth clung to the very skirts of the eternal snow. And beyond all these, rank above rank, rose the glorious Alpine heights, white and blue and purple and changing opal—a land of dreams.

The children, wild with delight, could only catch their breath, and clasping each other's hands, exclaim—"Oh! why is not papa here, too?"

And in another moment, as swiftly as eyelids can close, down came the closing cloud and all the scene was blotted out. Valleys and lakes and distant hills, and even the very mountain-side to which they clung, were as if they had never been. Around, about, above, below, was only a shifting mass of cold and silent vapor. Scarcely could Bert and Mary see even each other through the dripping fog.

At first they were too surprised to think, but after a moment, Mary said, anxiously,—"Bert, we cannot see the house. Which way is it?"

"Right up here," said Bert, stoutly. "We shall be back there in a minute." And holding his sister's hand he turned toward where he thought the house to be.

The way had not been an easy one, even in the sunlight. Now it seemed almost impassable. At first they laughed at each slip or misstep, but after they had toiled on, as they thought, for long hours, they seemed no nearer to their resting-place; the fog was getting thicker, and darker, and colder. Their laughter ceased and—brave children though they were—there began to creep over them a keener chill, the chill of fear. For they knew that they had lost their way and night was coming.

In the meantime their father had taken a comfortable nap, and rousing at the hour for the last train to leave, began searching for the children. At first he felt no anxiety, for Bert and Mary were sensible and brave, but it soon became plain that they had wandered away from the plateau. The train waited for some time, but at last departed, leaving the distracted father to continue his search with the aid of the hotel guides.

The night fell very suddenly, for the fog was so dense that only the strongest light of day had been able to penetrate it even a few feet, and as the sun descended there came literally a darkness that could be felt, as the groping hands pushed out into the dripping cloud.

The children had ceased their weary and dangerous efforts to find their way. "They will look for us," said Bert; "and we might as well stay where we are." So, tired, hungry and shivering with cold, they sat down on the wet ground, clinging to each other and to a stunted pine tree.

And now from afar above them sounded the great Alpine horn, so famous in song and story. At intervals of one or two minutes its strong and hoarse but not unmusical note sounded far and wide from high above the children's heads, and they felt that there was the hotel, and there their father was trying to guide his lost ones to his arms.

"Let us go," exclaimed Bert, with new life. "We can follow the sound."

The way was steep and rough and could only be felt, for in the deep dark they could not even have found each other again had they once loosed their clasping hands, but they slowly crept along what seemed to be a narrow path, clinging closely to the mountain-side. Following the booming horn, they felt sure they were going in the right direction, and called out at intervals with all their strength, in hope of attracting aid.

At last Mary's foot slipped upon the treacherous footing, and, dragging, her brother downward in her rapid descent, they fell until they were stopped by a projecting tree, to which Bert clung with all his strength, by one hand, bracing his feet firmly against the mountain-side and holding his sister by the other hand.

Mary had given one sharp cry of pain and terror, and then all was still.

"Mary! Mary!" cried Bert, in an agony of fear.

But Mary made no reply. He could not loose his hold, either of the tree or of his sister's arm, lest they should both together go down, down into the blackness without end that lay below them. He could not bend his head low enough to hear if she still breathed, and his own heart almost ceased beating for anguish over this darling sister.

How long he clung there, Bert never knew, but, after a long, long time, there came a sound of distant voices, and then a rattling of stones and twigs, as a quick, light step stirred them. Then a panting, warm breath was on his cheek, and up the echoing cliffs rang out the clear, rich baying of a Saint Bernard dog.

This was answered by cheers from above, and Bert heard his father's call and tried to answer, but his voice broke weakly against the rocks, for his strength was growing less with each hard breath he drew, and there could be no hope for Mary if all force deserted his straining arm.

At last came lanterns, faintly shining through the fog, and Bert, feeling an arm around him, gasped—

"Mary—take her—I can't hold on any—longer."

And he knew no more until and he Mary were both lying on cots in the hotel's warm parlor. At first he did not see his sister, for even in the house the air was thick with fog, through which the candles shone but dimly, and a fear struck coldly to his heart, till his father, standing by, exclaimed in trembling tones—

"I thank thee, oh, my Heavenly Father, that both of my darlings are spared to me!"

And Mary cried—

"Dear Bert, I only fainted."—*Santa Claus.*

The old legend of the Devil's Bridge in the Pyrenees is thus destroyed by a correspondent of the London *Times*:—"The popular legend about this bridge, which spans a mountain torrent called the Tech, near the small town of Ceret, was that it had been built during one night by Satan and his myrmidons, and the fact that the particulars as to its construction had never been found in any of the local archives gave additional strength to this legend. But the registrar of a neighboring town called Prats de Mollo, close to the Spanish frontier, has just unearthed a manuscript, dated 1321, which relates how the notables of that town 'contributed ten golden crowns of Barcelona toward the building of the bridge at Ceret upon the condition that the inhabitants of Prats de Mollo were exempt from paying toll.—*Ex.*

Like many others of noble nature, the Queen of Roumania has sought solace in active works of benevolence, and has founded industrial schools, benevolent and provident societies, and nursing sisterhoods. She has also established classes and schools to further native arts and crafts. The carpet weaving of the States through which the Danube rolls, may some day develop into an important branch of commerce, and "Carmen Sylva" is doing all she can to foster the industry in Roumania, by holding exhibitions and encouraging native designers.

—Russell is the largest winner of the year thus far, his gross earnings amounting to $26,200.

—Tea Tray's four-mile run-away is likely to result in keeping him out of a race for some weeks.

Physical Attainment.

BY MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D.

It is a poor system that cannot be adapted to the wants of the many, therefore our word to-day is for those who, from divers reasons of time or place, cannot join the gymnasium class or the club for physical culture, but who are as interested in the development of strength and suppleness and health as the hypothetical twenty to whom the athletic club is possible.

Many of these interested ones have asked, How shall we know whether we have attained the normal proportions of the human figure, or whether we fall below them? Is there any absolute standard of figure, any typical woman, toward which ideal we should be striving? And to this we must frankly reply in the negative. The patient accumulation for data, which has been going on for many years in this and other countries (notably originated in our colleges of intellectual training), is not yet so complete that any of the workers are willing to state that an absolute fixed standard has been gained which would enable us to point to it with certainty as containing the sum of feminine perfection. But from the many thousands of girls and women observed and measured, certain general averages have been obtained from which we may work. We know the average height of the American woman to be about five feet two and a half inches, exceeding thus by three inches the height of the Venus de Medici. In weight this young woman should average two pounds to every inch of height at the age of twenty, although as regards weight there is a "permissible margin" of seven pounds on either side, above or below this estimate which is consistent with good health. A young girl of fifteen has not so much expected of her in this direction, as a proportion of about one and three-quarter pounds for every inch of her height is the allotted amount. If our twenty-year-old young woman, then, weighs from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty pounds, we should expect her to measure twenty-three or twenty-four inches about the waist, and should hope to record thirty inches as her chest girth, with an expansion of two inches more during full inspiration. Breathing into a spirometer to test the air capacity ("vital capacity") of her lungs, the instrument should record about one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy cubic inches.

The girth of her upper arm, taken by a tape measure, should answer to ten inches and a half, and the lower arm about two inches less than this. These measurements are to be taken over the middle of the biceps, in the arm, that muscle so dear to the heart of the schoolboy when he proudly begs his comrade to "feel it swell," while the forearm is measured immediately below the elbow, at the point of greatest size. Instruments are in use in the various institutions where these and more detailed measurements are being taken by which the strength of these muscles is ascertained through carefully devised dynamometers. Those most commonly in use were photographed for *Scribner's Magazine* of July, 1887, in an article by Dr. Sargent on the "Proportions of the Typical Man." They are found practically more useful than the common tests known as the pull up, the bar or rings, for women, and have therefore been quite universally adopted. The instrument used for testing the "grip" of the hand (or the strength of the forearm) is, however, the same instrument as is used by physicians in the office. The common range of record in this test is from ten to thirty-five kilos. Our young women would probably find the strength test of back a low one, as the ordinary dress of women prevents that development of the waist which is necessary for strong lumbar and loin muscles. One hundred and ten kilos is the highest record I have obtained from a woman. For the same reason it has been suggested that her thighs show unusual size in these measurements, inconsistent with the other girths and developments of her body.

The writer has almost daily evidence of the lack of development in young women of the muscles of the back and loins, and also of those which, running from the lower ribs to the pelvis, assist largely in efforts of climbing. It apparently takes a young boy only a short period of time in which to learn to climb a rope or even a pole, when he is allowed to use both legs and arms. But the young girl or young woman finds the greatest difficulty in making these ascents, not always, apparently, from lack of strength of the arm muscles, but because the other climbing muscles are but imperfectly developed and have little staying power; and this fact we attribute largely to the restraining influence exerted by conventional dress, as well as to absence of training or opportunity.

The muscles of the back and loins can be developed by rowing which may be fairly imitated in winter on the portable rowing-machines now in the market. Walking also develops these muscles, and would do so to a far greater degree than it is now able to, did the pedestrienne walk in light and sufficiently easy-fitting attire. With a pair of dumb-bells or a chest-weight machine in her bed-room, to provide exercise for the upper half of the body, and a membership in a walking club which would insure out-of-door exercise for the lower half of the body, and an occasional opportunity during the club wanderings for a run, the city or country girl who has no access to a gymnasium will find her physical development fairly well provided for.

A walking club should grade its activity just as other active exercise is graded, and moderation should be the watchword in the first routes, until the endurance and vigor of the different members are understood. A route not longer than two miles should be selected, or, if desired, even shorter, and gradually increased to three, four, and five, according to the reaction experienced by the members. Those not accustomed to walking who desire to join such a club may make private preparation by gradually increasing the number of blocks or squares walked in the city streets, until twenty blocks become an easy matter. The pedestrians should wear low-heeled and broad-soled shoes, a divided skirt instead of the other skirts commonly worn, as affording less resistance in exercise, a light dress, and loose waist and coat. Any one who has tested her lung capacity in a blouse waist without corsets, and afterward in a dress waist with corsets, needs no further argument as to the desirability, the necessity, for affording the heart and lungs perfect freedom when calling upon them for increased service.

Moderate lameness in the muscles employed is to be expected in the case of those unaccustomed to the exercise, and may be relieved by the usual expedients of massage and warm baths. A sensation of positive muscular exhaustion, however, is an indication of excess, and a warning to attempt less on the next occasion. An excellent plan, as regards routes, especially in inaugurating such a club, is to take the cars to a spot somewhat suburban, and begin the walk there, riding home when the circuit is complete. As the endurance of the club gradually increases, less and less riding to and fro may enter into the plan.

A little practice in running will be found most beneficial, both for its general effect and for its special effect in expanding the chest. Running should be begun gently, the speed gradually increased, and as gradually decreased before resuming the regular pace. This is necessary in order not to overtax the heart and lungs. Short distances should first be attempted; and for this exercise country or suburban walks naturally offer the best opportunities. A girl who at the beginning of the season could scarcely run the distance of a block will find herself, after judicious and persistent effort, able to keep a respectably rapid pace over ten, provided she be dressed suitably for the occasion. The distances attempted should be very gradually increased, as in all unusual exercises, and no attempt made to attain speed, unless under supervision and with competent advice.—*Christian Union.*

The Ruins of Yucatan.

The Mexican Province of Yucatan will, for some time to come, be famous for the possession of ruins full of interest to all who study the world's history. Scattered over this district, sometimes quite hidden by the tropical vegetation, and in other cases buried beneath mounds of earth, are the remains of ancient cities which must once have sheltered thousands of inhabitants.

The remains of one town are about two miles in circumference, and include parts of several large buildings remarkable for the beauty and richness of their ornamentation. It stands upon a broad platform from which there is a view of the country for miles around. Within are rooms varying in size, some approached by ample staircases, and all once covered with paintings of which but little now remains entire.

Figures of men and animals are found amongst most of the ruins, the statues being sometimes upon their old pedestals, and sometimes lying prone amongst the brushwood. The Indians can give but little help in the search for information about the men who built these cities; but it seems probable that they belong to the period just before the Spanish Conquest of Central America.—*Selected.*

The Big Globe.

One of the most interesting objects at the Paris exposition last summer was the great globe, one millionth of the Earth's actual size. The first thing that strikes the visitor as he paces the gallery that winds about this globe at such a distance as to give the observer the best view of it, is the enormous extent of the Pacific Ocean. On even our largest maps, this ocean seems to be full of islands. On this great globe it is seen that many as they are, the islands fill but a comparatively small space. Yet this globe is itself not large enough to admit of the mountain chains being shown in relief. The highest mountain in the world would here have an elevation of only three fourths of an inch, which at the distance from which it must be viewed would be inappreciable. From this we may gain some idea of the vast extent of our Earth's surface which yet remains to gratify the thirst of the explorer and Geographer.

To Kill Carpet Bugs.

To any who have had experience with the insect variously known as the carpet bug or Buffalo moth, the following recipe will be invaluable, for it is said to be sure death to them.

1 oz. of alum.
1 " " chloride zinc.
3 " " salt.

Mix with two quarts of water and let it stand over night in a covered vessel. In the morning pour it carefully into an other vessel so that all sediment may be left behind. Dilute this with two quarts of water and apply by sprinkling the edges of the carpet for the distance of a foot from the wall. This is all that is necessary. They will leave boxes, beds and any other resort which has been sprinkled with the solution on the shortest possible notice and nothing will be injured in texture or color.

L. A. S.

Two new "finds" of unusual interest are announced by Egyptian explorers. The first is the discovery of a tomb believed by eminent archæologists to be that of the famous Cleopatra. It is twenty-five feet underground, in a chamber ten feet long, with a sarcophagus in the form of a pyramid, and decorated with exquisite carvings. The investigations are not yet complete, but have proceeded far enough to make it certain that the tomb is that of some extraordinary personage. The other discovery is that of a will at Illahun. This will was written on papyrus and dates back to the reign of Amenamhat III., 2550 B. C., the name of the month and day being given. The phraseology is quite modern in form and shows that people even in that early day knew how to give away their property when they could no longer use it, as well as they do now. As the testator settles his property upon his wife it indicates the legal status of woman. It is also another proof that the Egyptians had a written language in that far off day.

Who Told?

Of course Dolly had no business to go into the pantry. That was the first part of her wrong doing, for she had often been told never to step over the threshold, and if she had only minded, then this story would never have been told.

Grandmother had been making pies that morning—huckleberry pies, the kind Dolly liked best, with a little criss-cross of pastry across the top; and then, when the big pies were all in the oven baking, she had taken the scrapes of pastry that were left, and made two little turnovers. Dolly knew whom they were for just as soon as they came out of the oven, and she d'd wish grandmother would let her sit right down and eat hers then while it was hot.

The next afternoon a school-mate was coming over to take tea with her, and Dolly knew that grandma had made these turnovers so that she and Ruth might have a little tea party in the attic, and eat their supper from the cunning doll dishes that had been Dolly's mamma's when she had been little enough to play with dolls.

Dolly knew she would want to have the turnovers then, but she could not wait, and when grandma put the baking away in the pantry, a pair of blue eyes watched her very wistfully.

"I think I'll just go and look at them," Dolly said to herself, presently, and the little feet pattered away to the pantry, where they stood obediently upon the threshold, not breaking the injunction never to go any farther.

"If I could just smell them once!" and Dolly's inquisitive nose sniffed vigorously, as a breeze coming through the open window carried to her the appetizing odor of the hot pies.

"Of course I wouldn't touch a teeny crumb of them, but I must just smell hem," and in a moment more Dolly was standing on tiptoe by the lowest shelf, looking intently at the coveted turnovers. On one side of the largest turnover there was a slight projection of pastry, and Dolly eyed it greedily.

"It wouldn't really be taking any of the turnover just to break off that little piece, because it don't really belong to it," and the mischievous fingers picked off the coveted morsel.

Can't you guess what happened next? The delicious bit of crisp pastry was so good, and melted so quickly in the hungry mouth, that Dolly soon found another little piece to take, and presently she was shocked to find that she had really broken into the turnover itself, and that a narrow stream of rich purple juice was trickling out.

"I guess I'd better eat it all up," Dolly said, as she tried to stop the juice by putting her finger against the opening. "'cause grandma'll know I took some anyhow."

It was so good! The little girl ate up the last crumb, and then looked wistfully at the other turnover.

"There won't be enough for the tea party anyway, and I may as well eat that one too."

Pretty soon they were both gone, and Dolly went out and sat on the broad porch, trying to be happy again. Somehow the turnovers had not left a very pleasant taste in her mouth, and the sunshine wasn't as bright as it had been an hour ago. Dolly thought she must be homesick, her heart felt so heavy and sad.

Grandma feared that the little girl might be ill, seeing her sit so quietly instead of running as was her wont, but when she was in the pantry a little later, and saw that the two turnovers were missing, she guessed at the truth. Presently she called, "Dolly, dear, come in the house; I want you."

Very slowly Dolly came in with her head drooping. Was grandma going to ask her about the turnovers? How could she ever confess that she had been greedy enough to eat up her own and Ruthie's, too?

But grandma only took the little girl up in her lap and rocked slowly backward and forward in the large rocking chair, fanning the little flushed face that rested on her shoulder in silence for a time. At last she asked, "Is there anything you would like to tell me, Dolly?"

"Grandma!"

Dolly sat up straight with a red spot burning on each cheek and talked as fast as she could, while her eyes looked away from grandma.

"I never touched those turnovers, I truly never did. I do think Jip took them, for I saw him jump through the window, and I s'pose he didn't know any better than to eat them up. You wouldn't whip him, would you, grandma?"

"Not for my little Dolly's fault," said grandma; then she added sorrowfully, "Oh, darling, why do you tell grandmother a story?"

"Who told you I took them?" Dolly asked, bursting into tears.

Grandma did not answer, but she led the little girl over to the long mirror in the parlor, and there Dolly saw her reflection, and she knew who had told.

There were purple huckleberry stains all over her mouth and chin, and on the front of her white dress.

She sat down on the floor and hid her face in her hands, so ashamed that she thought she would never want to look into grandma's loving, sorrowful face again. Oh, how wicked she has been! and her heart ached more than ever at the remembrance of that dreadful lie.

Dolly never forgot the next half hour, when grandmother took her up in her lap again and talked to her gently, telling her how wicked a thing it was to tell an untruth, and that though she might sometimes deceive people, God could see the stain in her heart just as surely as grandma had seen the stain on her apron. Then they knelt down, and in her childish language Dolly asked that she might be forgiven and the stain washed from her heart, for Jesus' sake. The burden on her mind was gone then, and the sunshine grew bright again; but Dolly did not forget that when she did wrong there was a stain made on her heart which God could always see, though others might not, and that only the blood of Christ could wash away that stain.

—El Rio Rey, Rey Del Rey and the balance of Theodore Winter's stable have arrived at St. Louis.

HORSE NOTES.

—Spokane is doing finely at present, but it is a question whether he will be entirely fit by Suburban day.

—Maori, the mare that equaled the best mile record last season, is by no means a world-beater this year.

—The free programmes, which were features of the two meetings at Morris Park last fall, now cost 10 cents.

—It is a good year for 2-year-olds on the running turf, but the 3-year-olds appear to be a rather inferior lot.

—The trotters are leaving the Washington Park to make room for the bang falls that are coming in quite fast.

—J. Wilkes Ford, of Waukegan, Ill., is quite sweet on a pair of colts he has, by Prairie King, 2.23½, by Chester Chief.

—The six furlong record of 1.10¼ made by Fides in the Toboggan Slide Handicap, was at the rate of a mile in 1.32½.

—Philosopher cost Owner McDonald $1.400 to retain him after his selling race win. The colt is a much improved animal.

—Sorrento was left at the post in his last race at Westchester. This horse, a very slow beginner, will win a good race yet.

—Jockey Robert Hyslop was thrown against a fence while exercising a 2-year-old at Morris Park recently, and broke a leg.

—Wilkes Bird, by Jay Bird, one of the Elkton Stock Farm stallions, is showing some very fast quarters in his training.

—The two-year-olds of the year 1890 are of a high class, but thus far the three-year-olds do not appear to be of the same calibre.

—Isaac Murphy made his first appearance of the season in the East on one of Marcus Daly's 2-year-olds on Saturday May 31st.

—William Honig, a brother of the St. Louis turfman, Dan. A. Honig, died at St. Louis, on Thursday, June 5th, aged 32 years.

—The pacer, Toney H., by Swigert, worked a mile recently in 2.28¼ the fastest mile that has been shown in Chicago this season.

—Ed. Corrigan is quoted as saying that he will match Riley to beat Bill Letcher for $1000 to $10,000 a side, any distance up to four miles.

—Sequel, roan mare, by Strathmore, on June 2 dropped a roan filly to Colonel Gore by Robert McGregor. She is owned by George A. Singerly.

—Messrs. J. A. & A. H. Morris' 2-year-olds have now won in the neighborhood of $45,000, and the majority of the stable is yet to be seen in public.

—Thus far eight foals by Palo Alto, 2.12½, have been dropped at Palo Alto Stock Farm. Five of them are chestnut, the color of their sire.

—The Reed colt Trinity, so badly hurt at Westchester, is a full brother to that fast colt Timothy, who will be well backed for the next time she starts.

—George McAleer's 5-year-old bay gelding Little Henri, by Messenger Chief, dam by Bourbon Chief, was driven a half mile over the Belmont Course in 1.14 by "Dod Irwin."

—Late reports from California are to the effect that Electioneer is slowly on the mend. Absolute rest may restore him to usefulness. He will not be bred again this year.

—Palo Alto and Sunol are doing well at Terre Haute, where Charles Marvin has them in charge. Budd Doble has started to work Axtell slowly. Great interest is centred in the two great 4-year-olds.

—Fitler, bay colt, 3 years old, by Red Wilkes, dam Messenger Girl by Messenger Chief, went a mile recently in 1.14¼, last quarter in 36. He is a pacer, and the property of George A. Singerly.

—Tenny's victory in the New York Jockey Club handicap will penize him three pounds for the Suburban handicap, which will raise his weight 126 ponnds, or only one less than Salvator will have to carry.

—Information is wanted in regard to the breeding of the bay mare, Lady Win, 2.28¼, pacing. She is 15 hands, a bright nay, with black points and one eye gone. She made her record at Lawrence, Kan., September 6, 1883.

—Scoggan Bros., of Louisville, purchased on the morning of May 31, at Latonia, from B. J. Tracy, of Lexington, Ky., the bay filly Longshore (3), by Longfellow, dam Sea Shell, by King Ban, for $7500.

—The principal winners at Gravesend were: J. A. & A. H. Morris, $43,350; G. Waldbaum, $15,310; Beverwyck Stable, $9872; D. D. Withers, $9640; Hough Bros., $8065; A. Belmont, $7320; G. B. Morris, $6995; W. C. Daly, $6640; W. Lakeland, $5595; Dwyer Bros., $5615; W. L. Scott, $5220.

—The one-mile rule has been thoroughly tested at Latonia and has given the amplest satisfaction. It was a failure at Lexington, because of the scarcity of horses, and was by no means an entire success at Louisville, for the fields there were meagre in quite a number of races. Here they have been amply numerous as a rule, and a trifle unwieldy at times. But the contests they afforded have been so much more satisfactory that the short scrambles the public had been used to that there is no comparison between them.

—In speaking of Proctor Knott's chances for the Suburban, the elder Mr. Scroggan said: "We will work him a mile and a quarter, and if he goes it in 2.09 he will be shipped East at once. I have no fears at all about his making that time in his trial, for he was never such a horse as he is this spring. The big fellow and English Lady will be shipped East about four days before the Suburban is run. As for the Lady, I consider her nothing short of a wonder, and time will prove what I now tell you. She is the greatest filly of her age, and on this point I think I can hardly be mistaken. I will win with Knot if I can, and if he is perfectly fit on Suburban day—well, just wait and see how the race will turn out, and I don't care a snap what starts against him at that."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 19.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket."

And they know.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Pray what is your age?" said ye census man sage,
And ye damsel spoke never a word.
"Are foolish, insane, deaf, humpbacked or lame?"
And she smiled at a thought so absurd.
"Do you powder or paint?" and her smile it grew faint
"Do you shave Miss, and have you cold feet?"
Ye damsel yet she spake not, you bet.
But ye man he lay dead in ye street.—*Lewisburg News.*

——The subscription schools close this week.

——Andy Reesman and family spent Sunday at Montandon.

——Miss Houts, of Mifflinburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arb. Katherman.

——Corn fields are looking promising, and there is every prospect for an abundant hay crop.

—Dr. Frank Van Valzah, of Spring Mills, last week attended the state meeting of doctors at Pittsburg.

——Witmer Wolfe left for Mercersburg last week. He expects to attend Commencement at Gettysburg also.

——Dr. J. R. Gast, the eye specialist, will be at Centre Hall, June 23, and 24; Spring Mills, June 25; and Millheim, June 26th.

——Picnic lemonade will be made this summer in the same old way. The girl holds the lemon and the fellow does the squeezing.

——Miss Jennie Boal and sister Mrs. Sallie Kline, left on Tuesday morning on a visit to relatives in Milton. They will remain a week or more.

——A short time ago a steer and a heifer, belonging to Mr. Houser, living on the mountain north-west of here, were killed by lightning, while feeding in the woods,

——George Jamason died at Hawk, Va., on 5 of May last. He moved from Gregg township to Virginia, about 15 years ago, and engaged in farming down there. He was well known in this section.

——A party from York county camped at the Stone-mill dam, last week—we suppose fishing for snappers was their object, of which that dam has a plentiful crop and big ones too. Didn't learn with what success they met.

——J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., of Centre county, J. Murray Africa, of Huntingdon county, and Thos. W. Moore, of Clearfield county, have been appointed commissioners to establish and mark the line between Centre and Huntingdon counties.

——Unless prevnted by important public duties, President Harrison will spend one day at the Mt. Gretna encampment next month. This promise was secured from the president yesterday by Generals Hastings and Snowden, and the 24th of July was fixed upon as the date of the visit.

——The York county snapping turtle fishermen, camped at Stonemill, had about 3 dozen snappers up to last Saturday. No doubt they were well supplied with schnaps too. They seemed to enjoy splashing around in the mud of the old mill dam. Some of the snappers are described as large as dish pans.

——Dr. Augustus J. Walls, of Lock Haven, who died suddenly at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday, of fatty degeneration of the heart, was one of the best known surgeons of the state, and the son of Judge John Walls, of Lewisburg. After graduating from the Naval academy, at Annapolis, he took up the study of medicine at Lewisburg, and finally entered the university of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the highest honors.

House Burned.

There was quite a fire in the east end of Miles township, on Saturday forenoon last, by which the dwelling house of John Wolfort, with all its contents, except an organ, were destroyed, along with hog pen and 24 hogs, and implement shed, but the implements were saved. Mr. Wolfort had started for Sugar Valley when the fire started and a rider brought him back, none but the women being at home.

The fire started in the woodshed, and it is thought from a spark that dropped from a shovel of fire in the hands of Mrs. Wolfort, who laid some chips on the shovel to destroy caterpillars by fire.

The barn took fire and it was miraculous that it was saved. A hole had burned through the roof and fire dropped into the straw below, but the help present carried out the burning straw and saved the burning of the barn The house was insured in the Sugar Valley Co. for $1200.

Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday Schools of Centre, Brushvalley, Centre Hall and Spring Mills charges of the Evangelical Association, feeling the need of more earnest efforts being put forth in order that the young people and children may be the more fully brought under the direct influence of the Sunday School, have concluded to hold a Sunday School convention at Spring Mills, Friday and Saturday June 20, and 21, for the discussing of methods and explaining of views. We insert the programme.

Friday June 20 2 p. m.—Devotional exercises, Organization.—Address, The object of this convention.—Rev. S. Aurand.

The practical S. S. Supt.—J. S. Housman. Question box.

Friday 7.45 p.m.—Lecture, Sunday School Work.—Rev. S. E. Davis.

Saturday 8,30 a. m.—Devotional Exercises. Miscellaneous. The Infant class.—J. P. Condo. How can we interest the people in the Sunday School.—W. P. Thomas.

Saturday 2 o'clock p. m.—The benefits of the International Series.—David Zerby. Lesson help; their use and abuse.—Rev. C. V. Aurand. The Practical Sunday School Teacher.—George B. Ream.

All who are interested in Sunday School work are invited to attend. Let the Sunday School workers of Penn's Valley all unite in making the convention a success.

Look out for Them.

A swindle has been played quite extensively among the farmers of Cumberland County lately and they have been fleeced to the extent of $50,000. It was accomplished by two confederates who pretended to buy from them walnut stumps. Confederate No. 1 would come along and engage to buy the stumps and tell the farmers that his partner would be along in a couple of days, take out the stumps and pay for them.

Confederate No. 2 would come along in a couple of days, take out the stumps pay for them, but in making the alleged payment they would invariably tender a bill of large denomination and receive considerable change. The large bill which was left in the farmer's hands is afterwards found to be countefeit and the swindler got away with the change in good United States money.

The Cost of A Train.

The question is often asked, what does a train cost? What is a Pullman worth? How much money is there in a locomotive? Well, there is a good deal of money in them all, and the money that it takes to equip the ordinary express train as run on the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company lines, would be more than enough to make one comfortable for the balance of his days. The ordinary express train represents from $83,000 to $90,000. The engine and tender are valued at $10,000; the baggage car $1,000, postal car $2,000, the smoking car $5,000 two ordinary passenger cars, $10,000 each three palace cars, $15,000 each—total $83,000. These are minimum prices. There are trains on the Pennsylvania worth very much more.

Childrens' Day.

Next Sunday has been set apart, by the Evangelical Sunday School at Spring Mills, as Childrens' Day. At 10 a. m. the Pastor will preach a sermon especially adapted to the children, an exercise entitled, "Christ the door," together with other selections will be rendered in the evening. This service promises to be both instructive and entertaining. All who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable hour should attend this service. The collection will be applied to mission work.

Important to Ladies.

With Newton's improved French and tailor system of dress cutting, we teach curves that no others can. every form can be fitted with equal esse and exactness by this system. No refitting done. Time not limited for those learning. Instructions given until the work is thoroughly understood. Ladies you are requested to call and see the work. For information address,

MARY E. THOMPSON.
Centre Hall.
LIZZIE FLEMING.
Pleasant Gap.

Agents and teachers for Centre county.

Appointment.

Rev. H. C. Baskerville will preach at Centre Hill on Sunday next, June 14th. at 10.30 o'clock, and at Spring Mills in the evening at 7,30 o'clock.

——Light and heavy flynets from $1.60 up.—Boozer Bros.

Local Briefs

——Light and heavy flynets from $1.60 up.—Boozer Bros.

——Mrs. George Nearhood, of this place, is quite ill.

——All our crops look quite promising.

— John Stoner and P. S. Meyer gave our sanctum a call.

——Mr. William Rishell, of Tusseyville, gave the REPORTER a call Tuesday.

——The wife of Oscar Stover is said to be seriously ill of typhoid fever.

——F. F. Royer, of Potters Mills, gave the REPORTER a call this week.

——Thomas Sankey of near this place, is quite ill of a disease of the bowels.

——That interesting daily, the Philipsburg Journal, is a welcome visitor at this office.

——The Misses Bayard, of Bellefonte, are spending the week with Mrs. W. W. Bayard, at Centre Hill.

——Squire Houseman and Wm. Meese, two of Tusseyville's representative men, gave us a call on Tuesday.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——An Osborn Binder, good as new, run part of two years, is offered for sale; apply to James Lingle, Centre Hall. 2 t

— W. C. Heinle has entered the list of candidates for Sheriff, and will be a formidable candidate, and has a straight record as a Democrat.

——The Philipsburg *Journal* says: Samuel T. Musser. of Millheim and L. W. Gettig, of Bellefonte, have purchased the meat market of Tyson & Son.

——We buy and sell for cash only and can afford to sell lower than any body. Prices are cut down lower than ever at the Union Clothing store.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——William S. Furst, son of Judge Furst, of Bellefonte, after graduating, on Thursday in company with other members of his class, sailed for Europe on a pleasure trip.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——We are told that ex-sheriff T. J. Dunkle will be a candidate for Sheriff—cannot say that this is reliable. It is also asserted that John Noll will withdraw from trot for sheriff.

——Miss Aggie Murray left Tuesday, for Lancaster, where she will attend commencement, she will also spend several weeks with her sister Mrs. Prof. Bitner, of Millersville.

——Mrs. Charlotte Emerson, of Chicago, mother of Mrs. William Meese, of Tusseyville, arrived here on Tuesday. She expects to spend the summer in visiting her daughter.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——We deeply sympathise, with our friend, J. T. Baker, esq., of Lewisburg, in the loss of his only son, by death from diphtheria. He was a bright little fellow and well thought of by all.

——Linden Hall only continued a flag station for a few days—it would not have been fair to Mr. Hess, who was an ardent railroad man, to have his place any thing less than a regular station.

——Harry Angstadt, of Milton, who attempted suicide by shooting, a few days ago, is recovering, and is, we believe, entirely out of danger. The ball did not disturb his inner works.

——Lewins is piling up sprin clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state and perfect fits guaranteed.

——Last week we had several dashing, splashing thunder showers, on Friday, especially, had short, but dashing rains. Saturday and Sunday were fine days, Monday and Tuesday were overhung with clouds and fog, and a cool atmosphere prevailed.

——A party of Bellefonte ladies and gents excurted to Paddy Mt. this morning to put in the day on a fishing picnic. On invitation they were joined at Centre Hall by some 19 persons from this place. Hope they'll feed the trout as well as themselves.

— Confidence men are busy in the vicinity of Bellefonte and several attemps to bunco farmers have been made. Michael Grove became so deeply interested that he drew $5,000 from bank, but the men were scared off before their game worked.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

— While endeavoring to move a boiler, at Uriah Stover's near Boalsburg, on Tuesday morning, as Dr. Jacobs informs us, the end dropped and struck a boy on the leg, scraping off nearly all the flesh from the knee down to the ankle from the front and sides of the boy's leg.

Personal.

Mrs. Brumgord, of Lock Haven, is visiting at Harry Kreamers, in this place.

Wit M'Cormick has left for Tyrone, where he will pitch his tent.

Mrs. T. C. Heims, of Osceola, spent a week at Linden Hall with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hess.

Chas. R. Kurtz, of Bellefonte Democrat, spent Saturday evening and Sunday in our town.

Mrs. George Harpster and children, were visiting at her father-in-laws, Jacob Harpster.

Robert Philson and family, visiting at Rev. Fischers, return to their home in Somerset county to-day.

Clerk Strohm was over Sunday, to bask under the paternal roof at Centre Hill. He must not get too near the 7 Mts. as that is part of Johnny Decker's kingdom.

S. D. Musser of Millheim, spent a few days at Philipsburg, last week, likely with a view of locating there, by which that live town would gain an active business man.

Col. M'Farlane, Jacob Bottorf, Maj. Fisher, S. G. Herring, Esq. Duck, John H. Musser, Samuel Gramley, and Sam'l Slack, were in town Tuesday attending the quarterly insurance meeting.

The Pennsy Leads The Van.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has virtually done away with the car stove and put in its place steam, For several years the company experimented with different steam-heating devices, but found them almost all impracticable. Over 200 cars have been fitted out with steam appliance and the work of putting steam-heating apparatus on all the cars will be made as fast as possible. The system is that exclusively of that of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and is as follows: Two straight pipes, two inches in diameter, on for steam and the other to carry the water of the condensation back to the locomotive, This is done by a small vacum pump fixed on the tender and kept constantly running. The exhaust steam is all that is used in heating the train. The pipes are so made that the steam can be made use for any one car without interfering with the others. The pipes come up in the car in each side just about the middle. From the pipes in the car a spur runs under each seat which gives a general distribution of heat.

The car is ventilated by forty openings through the floor, each about two inches in diameter and directly under the seats. The fresh air passes over the steam pipes becoming heated before passing into the car. The steam passes directly to each end of the car.

Hastings Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Bellefonte, on Monday evening to form a Hastings club to go to Harrisburg, and if he is nominated to support him through the campaign. Nearly two hundred are enrolled, Edward C. Humes, president of the First National Bank and one of the delegates from this county, was elected president, H. P. Harris, Jr., secretary, and W. I. Fleming, treasurer. The fellows are all to carry canes and wear white hats.

Bitten by a Snake.

Lock Haven Democrat says: Samuel Rockey, of Tylersville, was bitten by a copperhead snake while in the woods on Wednesday last. No doctor being present the folks administered remedies which seemed to have the proper effect and the victim of the snake bite is getting along all right.

——Ex-Governor Curtin, will be a prominent figure at the meeting of the Pennsylvania soldiers at the headquarters of Washington at Valley Forge on the 19th instant.

——The Juniata ore mines in Centre county, owned by the Tyrone Manufacturing Company, will start up in a few days and will give employment to about one hundred and fifty men and boys.

——The announcement of Frank Foreman, of Potter township, appears in this issue, for Recorder. Mr. Foreman has been a life long Democrat and will be an efficient officer if elected.

——C. O. Mallory, of Miles township, announces in this issue of the REPORTER for the office of Recorder. Mr. Mallory is an "old time Democrat" and will faithfully fill the position for which he is aspiring.

The REPORTER one year, the Weekly World three months, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in calf or half morocco, all for $4,20.

Don't miss this grand offer.

——Michael Swartz writes the REPORTER, from Stevenson county' Ill., June 10: We had one week of thunder and rain storms; there was considerable stock killed by lightning; one man had 40 hogs killed by lightning, and another three colts; my son lost one horse by lightning man tenant one cow. One barn was burned by lightning. This spring is rather cold; corn is not doing very well; small grain is doing well.

——Andrew Weaver, of near Coburn, whose wife is serving a two year's term in the Western penitentiary, looks like a new man. He has a clean shaven face wears a stand up collar and a "Katy," and says he has better times now than he has had since he was married to Fietta. It is an ill wind that does not blow some good.—*Journal.*

Reduced Rates for the Fourth of July on the Penn Railroad.

In pursuance of its usual liberal policy the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will this year sell excursion tickets for the Fourth of July holidays between all stations on its lines at reduced rates. The tickets will be sold on July 3d and 4th, valid to return until July 7th, 1890. This reduction in rates does not apply to tickets sold between New York and Philadelphia, nor New York or Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington. By the use of these tickets one can make a very pleasant holiday trip at small cost.

——A new ruling of the postoffice department changes the ruling which has heretofore allowed mail messengers to receive mail offered to them by the public when passing between a postoffice and the depot. This is changed so that mail messengers are instructed not to receive such matter.

Horse thieves have begun operations in Perry county. On Monday morning two big horses were stolen from the stable of Mrs. Samuel P. Kern, in New Germantown. The animals are worth $400, and it is thought that the thieves have secreted them in the mountains until a favorable opportunity is presented to hurry them across the Maryland border, with the horse marts of Virginia as the objective point. A few years ago this business was extensively and successfully prosecuted in Perry county.

Prospects for Harvest.

Despite the fact of there having been too much rain throughout the country, the present outlook for crops is equal to that of any previous year, and when tired from severe toil and fatigue, the farmer returns to the shady trees, longs for a cool drink of water. He forgets that his life is in danger from the sudden cooling of the system. In the good old times the apple jack and pure old rye were awaiting the return home and why not now? Because you fear the impurities. Let us here say to you that you can get is as ever and at reasonable prices, by the quart or gallon at from $1.50 to $4.00 per gallon, neatly packed and shipped by express. For price list and catalogue of all kinds of liquors just write to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

——Last week 'Squire Herring, assignee, sold property of Daniel Dartges as follows. The farm at Farmers Mills to a Mr. Ilgin, at $40 per acre; the farm occupied by Samuel Krape, 97 acres, to Emanuel Shook at $50 per acre; and the house and lot at Spring Mills, known as the Samuel Leitzell property, to Wm. B. Krape for $400.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town, and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

OFFICE OF
D. GARMAN & SON,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

To Our Friends:

We are anxious to know the growth of Centre county, and want the opinion of each person before the census figures are made out. If we are not mistaken ten years ago it was 37,000, but now it should go at least 47,000 or greater.

Some are taking the Republican and Democratic vote and multiplying by such and such a figure, but they will all be off.

Everyone has an equal chance. How rediculous it will all be after it is all over to see some of the guesses. Its all for fun and is interesting to hear the remarks while guessing.

We are having slips printed for each customers to fill out to avoid the explanation required. Each customer gets a guess for each purchase made. The more guesses the merrier.

When the figures are known we will send the lucky one the world renowned Edison talking doll, well worth a thousand times the trouble.

Remember when you come to the store be sure to guess. Guess early and often.

Piles of new goods in this week.

GARMANS.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct6ly

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.

LEE & ARNEY,
Centre Hall,

A Big Prize.

If you will pay the REPORTER one year in advance, and send us he name of a new subscriber with $1.50, we will send you and the new name the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph, one year free. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8page weekly paper, contains news from all over the world besides other valuable reading matter. If you wish to have the benefits of this offer, act at once, and get a large paper free, as a premium.

NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF THE FISH Commissioners of Pennsylvania we have put into Sinking Creek from Kerlin's up in Potter township, brook trout, and any person found fishing in these streams for a period of three years from date will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

William Moyer,
P. S. Jordan
Tusseyville. Pa.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, MRS. BEULAH Campbell, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby caution anyone against selling her anything on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her. J. T. CAMPBELL.
POTTERS MILLS.
23-3

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT constable's sale the following articles of James Lesher, Centre Hall consisting of, 2 head of mules 1—two horse wagon 102 head of chickens 2 stoves 1 sett harness 1 secretary, Lot of potatoes, lot of grain in ground together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling or interfering with same.

MRS. JAMES LESHER.
243